

2100233476

369.172 V819P 1900 13TH MAIN



THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF TEXAS
AT
AUSTIN

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Grand Camp Confederate Veterans,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

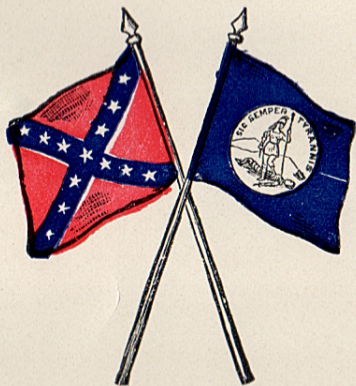
HELD IN

COLUMBIAN HALL,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,

October 10, 11, 12, 1900.

RICHMOND, VA.:
1900.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Grand Camp Confederate Veterans,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

HELD IN

COLUMBIAN HALL,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,

October 10, 11, 12, 1900.

RICHMOND, VA.:

1900.

OFFICERS 1900-1901.

RICHARD L. MAURY, *Grand Commander*.....RICHMOND, VA.
 THOMAS W. SMITH, *1st-Lieut. Grand Commander*.....SUFFOLK, VA.
 JAMES MACGILL, *2d-Lieut. Grand Commander*.....PULASKI, VA.
 THOMAS D. RANSON, *3d-Lieut. Grand Commander*.....STAUNTON, VA.
 THOMAS C. MORTON, *Inspector-General*.....STAUNTON, VA.
 WASHINGTON TAYLOR, *Quartermaster-General*.....NORFOLK, VA.
 REV. JOHN P. HYDE, *Chaplain-General*.....WINCHESTER, VA.
 DR. JOHN S. POWELL, *Surgeon-General*.....OCCOQUAN, VA.
 THOMAS ELLETT, *Adjutant-General*.....RICHMOND, VA.
 WM. W. BENTLEY, *Aide-de-Camp*.....PULASKI, VA.
 L. M. BLACKFORD, *Aide-de-Camp*.....ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Advisory Council.

The Grand Commander and Commanders of all the Camps.

Committee on Finance.

STITH BOLLING, Chair., E. M. HENRY, JAMES MACGILL,
 JOHN C. EWELL, WM. A. SMOOT.

Permanently established in 1895.

Committee on Publishing a School History for use in our Public and Private Schools.

GEO. L. CHRISTIAN, Ch., JOHN W. FULTON, MICAHAH WOODS,
 R. T. BARTON, CHAS. M. BLACKFORD, M. W. HAZLEWOOD,
 Rev. B. D. TUCKER, CARTER R. BISHOP, R. A. BROCK,
 R. S. B. SMITH, JOHN W. DANIEL, JAMES MANN,
 T. H. EDWARDS, W. H. HURKAMP.

Appointed in 1892, continued and enlarged in 1893, continued in 1894, continued and enlarged in 1895, continued in 1896, continued and enlarged in 1897, two resigned, continued in 1898, two resigned, continued and enlarged in 1899, one died, one resigned, continued 1900, two died.

Committee on Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Auxiliary.

THOS. P. POLLARD, Chair., W. B. BROWNE, C. W. McVICAR.
 E. P. COX, BLACKBURN SMITH, AUBREY BOWIE.
 Continued in 1898, continued in 1899, continued 1900.

Committee on Good of the Grand Camp.

WILLIAM KEAN, Chair., GEO. W. KURTZ, P. P. WINSTON,
 JOHN C. EWELL, S. S. BROOKE.
 Continued in 1898, continued in 1899, continued 1900.

OFFICERS 1900-1901.

3

Committee on Legislature.

N. V. RANDOLPH, Chair., JAMES F. CROKER, JOHN C. EWELL,
 GEO. L. CHRISTIAN, J. E. HARRISON, G. T. GARNETT,
 WM. KEAN, W. H. MAY.

Continued in 1898, continued in 1899, continued 1900.

Committee on Fraudulent Pensions.

R. S. PARKS, Chair., N. V. RANDOLPH, WM. KEAN,
 G. C. WHARTON, HUGH R. SMITH.

Continued in 1899, continued 1900.

Committee on Resolutions.

E. M. HENRY, Chair., JOHN LAMB, JAMES MACGILL,
 STITH BOLLING, GEO. A. MULVEY.

Continued 1900.

Committee to Prepare a Plan for more Effective Co-Operation between the Camps of Veterans and of Sons of Veterans.

E. M. HENRY, Chair., DR. CARTER BERKELY, JAMES MACGILL,
 THOS. D. RANSON, WM. A. SMOOT.

Continued 1900.

Assistant Inspector-Generals for 1900-1901.

1st District—JOHN C. EWELL.....Millenbeck, Lancaster Co., Va.
 2d " W. B. BROWNE.....Norfolk, Va.
 3d " JOHN LAMB.....Richmond, Va.
 4th " CARTER R. BISHOP.....Petersburg, Va.
 5th " HARRY WOODING.....Danville, Va.
 6th " C. C. TALIAFERRO.....Roanoke, Va.
 7th " R. D. FUNKHOUSER.....Maurertown, Shenandoah Co., Va.
 8th " W. A. HILL.....Locust Dale, Madison Co., Va.
 9th " J. RUSH MILLER.....Pulaski, Va.
 10th " J. SCOTT MOORE.....Lexington, Va.

Record Since the Organization

OF THE

Grand Camp Confederate Veterans,

Department of Virginia.

As a result of the Military Conferences held in the city of Richmond, Va., on the 16th of December, 1887, and on the 13th of January, 1888, the accredited representatives from the following Camps, viz: Pickett-Buchanan Camp, of Norfolk, Va.; Stonewall Camp, of Portsmouth, Va.; A. P. Hill Camp, of Petersburg, Va., and R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, of Richmond, Va., met in R. E. Lee Camp Hall, Richmond, Va., on the 13th day of February, 1888. An organization was effected, and Orders and Regulations adopted for the government of the Grand Camp C. V., as reported by the Military Conference of the 13th of January, 1888, and regular officers elected to serve until the next annual meeting, to be held on the second Tuesday in May, 1888. Four Camps on roster.

John R. Cooke elected Grand Commander.

1888, *May* 8th—First regular annual meeting was held at Lee Camp Hall, Richmond, Va.

John R. Cooke re-elected Grand Commander.

1888, *September*—Resignation of General John R. Cooke as Grand Commander received, and First-Lieutenant Grand-Commander E. M. Henry became Grand Commander.

1889, *June* 6th—Second regular annual meeting was held in the Academy of Music, Norfolk, Va. Ten Camps on roster.

E. M. Henry elected Grand Commander.

The Legislature of Virginia, session 1889-90, passed a bill to incorporate the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia, which was approved January 20, 1890.

1890, *June* 9th—The third annual meeting was held in the chorus-room of the Petersburg Musicial Association, Petersburg, Va. Ten Camps on roster.

W. P. Smith elected Grand Commander.

1891, *June* 10th—The fourth annual meeting was held in the Court-House, Fredericksburg, Va. Fifteen Camps on roster.

W. P. Smith re-elected Grand Commander.

1892, *June* 22d and 23d—The fifth annual meeting was held in the Opera-House, Roanoke, Va. Twenty-five Camps on roster.

Thomas A. Brander elected Grand Commander.

1893, *June* 14th and 15th—The sixth annual meeting was held in Pythian Castle, Portsmouth, Va. Thirty Camps on roster.

Hugh R. Smith elected Grand Commander.

1894, *June* 6th and 7th—The seventh annual meeting was held in Sarepta Hall, Alexandria, Va. Thirty-one Camps on roster.

Thomas Lewis elected Grand Commander.

1895, *June* 4th and 5th—The eighth annual meeting was held in Armory, Charlottesville, Va. Forty-three Camps on roster.

Wm. A. Smoot elected Grand Commander.

1896, *October* 27th and 28th—The ninth annual meeting was held in Courthouse Hall, Winchester, Va. Eighty-five Camps on roster.

John Cussons elected Grand Commander.

1897, *October* 20th, 21st and 22d—The tenth annual meeting was held in R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, C. V. Hall, Richmond, Va. Eighty-eight Camps on roster.

James N. Stubbs elected Grand Commander.

1898, *January* 22d—James N. Stubbs resigned, and John J. Williams became Grand Commander.

1898, *October* 4th, 5th and 6th—The eleventh annual meeting was held in Rixey's Hall, Culpeper, Va. Ninety-one Camps on roster.

John J. Williams elected Grand Commander.

1899, *October* 11th, 12th and 13th.—The twelfth annual meeting was held at Pulaski, Va. Ninety-two Camps on roster.

Stith Bolling elected Grand Commander.

1900, *October* 10th, 11th and 12th—The thirteenth annual meeting was held in Columbian Hall, Staunton, Va. Ninety-five Camps on Roster.

Richard L. Maury elected Grand Commander.

PROCEEDINGS 1900.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND CAMP, C. V.,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

STAUNTON, VA., *October* 10, 1900.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia, was held in Columbian Hall, in Staunton, Va., on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

Grand-Commander STITH BOLLING called the Grand Camp to order, with the following officers and delegates present:

Col. STITH BOLLING, *Grand Commander*.

Lieut.-Col. R. L. MAURY, *First-Lieut. Grand Commander*.

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS W. SMITH, *Second-Lieut. Grand Commander*.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES MACGILL, *Third-Lieut. Grand Commander*.

Lieut.-Col. WASHINGTON TAYLOR, *Quarter-Master General*.

Dr. JOHN S. POWELL, *Surgeon-General*.

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS C. MORTON, *Inspector-General*.

Capt. THOMAS ELLETT, *Adjutant-General*.

Capt. E. H. BARCLAY, *Aide-de-Camp*.

Past-Grand Commanders: Thomas Lewis, William A. Smoot, John Cussons.

DELEGATES.

From R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, C. V., No. 1, Richmond, Va.—Delegates and Alternates: Gervas Storrs, James Power Smith, J. Taylor Stratton, D. A. Brown, Jr.; Jas. T. Ferriter, Charles T. Turner, A. L. Lumsden, Geo. L. Christian, John Lamb, J. Taylor Ellyson, Jno. N. Gordon, A. O. Jones, Geo. Wm. Jarvis, A. N. Gill, Ed. Cardozo, Thos. P. Campbell, E. E. Perkinson, Wm. M. Evans, H. C. Jordan, F. W. Cunningham, Thos. W. Sydnor, John Cussons.

From Pickett-Buchanan Camp, C. V., No. 3, Norfolk, Va.—Past-Commanders Theo. S. Garnett, Washington Taylor. *Delegates*: A. J. Goodrich, Jos. A. Barker, Jno. H. Day.

From Stonewall Camp, C. V., No. 4, Portsmouth, Va.—Past-Commanders Wm. H. Stewart, R. C. Marshall, Jas. F. Crocker.

From R. E. Lee Camp, No. 2, C. V., No. 5, Alexandria, Va.—Past-Commander Wm. A. Smoot. *Delegates:* W. W. Sherwood, E. C. Graham, W. H. May.

From A. P. Hill Camp, No. 1, C. V., No. 6, Petersburg, Va.—Past-Commander P. C. Hoy. *Delegates:* R. L. Watson, W. E. Cameron, W. W. Lear, J. E. Moyler, H. C. Roper.

From Garland-Rodes Camp, C. V., No. 8, Lynchburg, Va.—Past-Commander Thos. T. Munford. *Delegates:* M. S. Langhorne, J. L. Thompson, J. C. Featherston.

From George E. Pickett Camp, C. V., No. 9, Richmond, Va.—Past-Commanders C. T. Loehr, R. L. Maury. *Delegates:* M. W. Hazlewood, G. M. Helms, J. A. McLaughlin, A. L. Lumsden, John Lamb.

From Wm. Watts Camp, C. V., No. 13, Roanoke, Va.—Past-Commanders Thos. Lewis, S. S. Brooke, C. C. Taliaferro, Commander Tuley J. Mitchell. *Delegates:* B. Rust, J. H. Earman.

From John Bowie-Strange Camp, C. V., No. 14, Charlottesville, Va.—Commander Thomas L. Rosser. *Delegates:* H. C. Michie, W. N. Berkeley. *Alternate:* James Perley.

From A. P. Hill Camp, No. 2, C. V., No. 15, Culpeper, Va.—Past-Commander W. A. Hill. *Delegate:* R. H. Dennis.

From J. E. B. Stuart Camp, No. 1, C. V., No. 18, Dinwiddie C. H., Va.—Commander Chas. E. Abernethy. *Delegates:* J. C. Duane, W. J. Beville.

From Stover Camp, C. V., No. 20, Strasburg, Va.—Past-Commander Mason Bly, Commander Robert D. Funkhouser. *Delegates:* H. C. Burgess, Samuel Carrier.

From Turner Ashby Camp, C. V., No. 22, Winchester, Va.—Commander Robert T. Barton. *Delegates:* John K. Lewis, Dr. John P. Hyde, James P. Kreamer, Hugh Striker, Geo. W. Kurtz.

From Stonewall Jackson Camp, C. V., No. 25, Staunton, Va.—Past-Commanders J. N. McFarland, Thos. D. Ranson, S. D. Timberlake, J. N. Opie, T. C. Morton, Commander H. M. McIlhany. *Delegates:* S. F. Pilson, A. S. Brubeck, E. G. Fishburn, Jas. Bumgardner, Jr. *Alternates:* Geo. M. Baylor, Chas. E. Young, Jno. W. Gilkerson, Jas. T. Kerr.

From Louisa Camp, C. V., No. 27, Louisa C. H. Va.—Commander Wm. Kean. *Delegates:* W. T. Meade, A. M. Baker.

From G. C. Wharton Camp, C. V., No. 28, Radford, Va.—*Delegates:* Jas. R. Micou, Jackson Owens, E. M. Ingles.

From John W. Rowan Camp, C. V., No. 31, Charlestown, W. Va.—Past-Commander Rev. Dr. A. C. Hopkins. *Delegates:* Geo. W. Haines, W. W. B. Gallaher, W. Sewell Merchant.

From Lee-Jackson Camp, C. V., No. 32, Lexington, Va.—Commander J. P. Moore. *Delegates:* R. D. Firebaugh, Thos. M. Wade.

From H. A. Carrington Camp, C. V., No. 34, Smithville, Va.—Commander Thos. W. Scott.

From Wm. S. Grymes Camp, C. V., No. 35, Gordonsville, Va.—*Delegate:* H. B. Linney.

From H. A. Wise and W. H. F. Lee Camp, C. V., No. 38, Lunenburg, Va.—Commander Stith Bolling. *Delegates:* Robt. Skinner, Geo. W. McLaughlin, R. M. Manson.

From Tom Smith Camp, C. V., No. 44, Suffolk, Va.—Commander Thomas W. Smith. *Delegate:* James C. Causey.

From Jonathan B. Evans Camp, C. V., No. 45, Blacksburg, Va.—*Delegates:* James P. Boston, J. H. Slusher, ——— Hilton.

From Peachy-Gilmer-Breckenridge Camp, C. V., No. 47, Fincastle, Va.—*Delegate:* Thomas I. West.

From W. B. Newton Camp, C. V., No. 51, Ashland, Va.—Past-Commander D. A. Timberlake, Commander George P. Haw. *Delegate:* J. Albert Brown.

From Lawson-Ball Camp, C. V., No. 52, Lancaster, Va.—Commander John C. Ewell.

From Wm. Terry Camp, C. V., No. 55, Wytheville, Va.—Commander John H. Fulton. *Delegates:* Wm. O. Moore, S. R. Sawyer, J. C. Sexton, T. C. Miller.

From Hupp-Deyerle Camp, C. V., No. 69, Salem, Va.—*Delegates:* J. B. Frier, Dr. Oscar Wiley, A. H. Whitesell.

From Marr Camp, C. V., No. 73, Fairfax C. H., Va.—*Delegate:* I. N. Ballard.

From Blue Ridge Camp, C. V., No. 74, Buena Vista, Va.—Past-Commander T. C. Jones, Commander John T. McKee. *Delegate:* J. F. Heizer.

From Cabell-Graves Camp, C. V., No. 76, Danville, Va.—
Commander Harry Wooding.

From Shenandoah Camp, C. V., No. 85, Woodstock, Va.—
Delegate: J. M. Painter.

From Hugh McGuire Camp, C. V., No. 86, Lebanon Church, Va.—
Commander Wm. Miller. *Delegate:* John Booth.

From James Breathed Camp, C. V., No. 88, Pulaski, Va.—
Past-Commander James Macgill. *Delegates:* J. B. Painter, J. B. Caddell, W. Criger, C. Leach.

From Joe Kendall Camp, C. V., No. 91, Warrenton, Va.—
Delegates: Eppa Hunton, Wm. H. Lewis, A. F. Rose, John L. Lake, Wm. Spears, Rev. Walter H. Robertson.

From Goss-Grigsby Camp, C. V., No. 93, Stony Point, Va.—
Commander John W. Goss.

From Harrison-Harwood Camp, C. V., No. 95, Charles City Co., Va.—
Delegate: D. Gardner Tyler, by John Lamb, *proxy*.

DELEGATES FROM CAMPS OF SONS OF VETERANS.

From R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, S. C. V., No. 1, Richmond, Va.—
Delegates: C. P. Cardwell, J. H. Shepherd, Jr.; E. Leslie Spence, Jr.; John B. Lightfoot, Jr.

From R. S. Chew Camp, S. C. V., No. 4, Fredericksburg, Va.—
Delegate: W. H. Hurkamp.

From J. E. B. Stuart Camp, S. C. V., No. 8, Berryville, Va.—
Delegate: E. B. Glover.

From Pickett-Buchanan Camp, S. C. V., No. 9, Norfolk, Va.—
Delegates: W. W. Old, Jr.; J. G. Buskey.

From Turner Ashby Camp, S. C. V., No. 10, Harrisonburg, Va.—
Commander Edward C. Martz. *Delegate:* George N. Conrad.

From Pickett-Stuart Camp, S. C. V., No. 13, Nottoway, Va.—
Delegate: James Mann.

From Stonewall Jackson Camp, S. C. V., No. 161, Staunton, Va.—
Commander J. Baldwin Ranson. *Delegates:* C. T. Lewis, Wm. A. Pratt.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. John P. Hyde, of Winchester, Va.

In eloquent terms, Mayor Wm. H. Landes welcomed the Grand Camp to Staunton.

Past-Commander J. N. Opie, of Stonewall Jackson Camp, delivered the address of welcome on behalf of his Camp.

Commander Wm. Kean, of Louisa Co., on behalf of the Grand Camp, responded to the address of welcome made by the Mayor of Staunton.

To the welcome of Stonewall Jackson Camp, Captain John Lamb responded.

On motion of Col. Wm. A. Smoot, the reading of the Minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with, as they had already been printed, and they were adopted as printed.

On motion of Comrade J. Taylor Stratton, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of the following: Judge John C. Ewell, D. A. Brown, Jr.; Dr. John Moyler, and Thomas W. Smith, on the part of the Veterans; and Joseph H. Shepherd, Jr., on the part of the Sons of Veterans.

A telegram from the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in session at Woodstock, Va., was received, sending greetings.

On motion of Col. T. C. Morton, the Grand Commander was directed to respond by telegram.

Invitations were then read from Dr. B. Blackford to visit the Western State Hospital, and from the J. E. B. Stuart Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, at Staunton, Va., to a reception at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Henkel, which was extended to the Sponsors and Maids of Honor.

The Grand Camp then adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Grand Commander called the Grand Camp to order.

Judge Ewell, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made the following report:

[*See list of delegates following the list of officers present.*]

Comrade J. Taylor Stratton moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted, and referred back to the Committee for amendment, which was adopted.

The Report of the Grand Commander was then read, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND CAMP, C. V.,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

PETERSBURG, VA., October 8, 1900.

Comrades of the Grand Camp, C. V., of Va.:

I tender you a most cordial greeting to this our 13th annual meeting, and congratulate you on the manifestly increased interest in our organization. Notwithstanding the fact that our ranks are fast growing thin, we have more interest evinced than at any time since our organization. Since our last annual meeting, which was held at Pulaski, Va., on the 11th, 12th and 13th of October, three new Camps have been added to our roster, viz.: "Goss-Grigsby" Camp, of Stony Point, Albemarle Co., Va.; "Harman-Crockett-Stowers" Camp, of Bland, Va.; and "Harrison-Harwood" Camp, of Charles City Co., Va., making ninety-five Camps now under the jurisdiction of this Grand Camp, which is as follows: [The roster, a copy of which will be found in the back of our published proceedings]. In addition to those already chartered, we have four other Camps now being organized, and I feel sure they will soon be added to our roster. Our work has been directed not only to the forming of new Camps, but to inducing outside Camps to secure charters and unite with this Grand Camp, and in reviving and reanimating many old ones, which I am gratified to report are now in a flourishing condition. This is due greatly to the zeal and energetic work of our most efficient Inspector-General, Col. Morton, and his Assistant Inspectors-General, and to Captain Thomas Ellett, Adjutant-General, who is ever prompt and efficient in the discharge of all duties pertaining to his office.

The amendment to the laws of the Grand Camp, made at its last annual meeting, allowing the Inspector General to appoint, on the recommendation of the Camps of each Congressional District, an assistant, has proved a wise and most helpful measure, as we cannot ask or expect the Inspector-General, in person, to visit all of the Camps in the State. Much good will be accomplished by frequent visits and talks to remind our Comrades of their obligations to promote in every way the objects for which we were organized. The old soldier only needs to be reminded of his present duties to induce him to perform them as willingly and as faithfully as he discharged more onerous duties during the war. I would most earnestly urge that the Delegates from the Districts make their nominations while here of their Assistant Inspectors-General, in order that they can be appointed at once, and enter upon the discharge of their duties.

PAYING ANNUAL DUES.

I cannot too strongly urge the importance of the Camps promptly paying their dues and making their reports when called for. Without these the Grand Camp is in a measure powerless to exert fully the great force of its organization.

CAMP CHARTERS.

I can only repeat what my predecessors have said, and urge upon such Camps as have not already procured a Charter, the great importance of securing one both legally and as the means of creating greater interest in the Camp.

SONS OF VETERANS.

I cannot too strongly urge, that each Camp in this Grand Camp, give renewed energy to the organization of Camps of Sons of Veterans.

Sad as the fact may be, we must realize that our ranks are fast thinning, and therefore it is necessary to take prompt action in organizing the Sons, on whose shoulders our mantle must soon fall. These have already shown by their energetic efforts and valuable service, in promoting every object for which our organization was formed, that we may with safety commit this sacred trust to their care.

I have no recent list of the Camps already organized, and must refer you for that information to our Committee on Sons of Veterans.

PENSION LAW.

To be convinced of the wisdom and justice of the law passed by our last Legislature, granting pensions to soldiers and the widows of soldiers of the Confederacy, one has only to visit the sessions of the Pension Boards and witness the gathering there of these poor, old and decrepit soldiers, and the poor, feeble widows of Confederate soldiers, for the purpose of establishing their claims to a pension from the State which they had so heroically defended. The State of Virginia can have no more sacred obligation than the care of her indigent Confederate soldiers, and the helpless widows of Confederate soldiers, to the full extent of her ability.

DEATH OF PAST-GRAND COMMANDERS.

It is with sorrow that I have to report the death, since our last annual meeting, of two of our Past-Grand Commanders. Past-Grand Commander John J. Williams died on the 15th of October, 1899. First-Lieut. Grand-Commander Maury, as chairman of a committee of five, representing the Grand Camp, attended the funeral ceremony, and, with fitting honors, paid the last tribute to our lamented comrade. Past-Grand Commander Thomas A. Brander died on the 28th of January, 1900. It was my sad privilege to attend his funeral, with other Grand Camp officers at the head of R. E. Lee and George E. Pickett Camps. The large attendance of old soldiers and citizens generally, evidenced the high esteem in which he was held by all. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressing our deep sorrow at this our irreparable loss, and that these resolutions be spread upon the Minutes of the Grand Camp.

HISTORY COMMITTEE.

It is my sad duty to announce to you the death of our most distinguished comrade, and the accomplished and zealous chairman of one of our most important committees—"The History Committee." Dr. Hunter McGuire was stricken down early in the year, and after a lingering illness, he has joined the hosts of heroes who have preceded him. His long illness and death have delayed, and to a large extent have embarrassed the action of that Committee in its work. Seeing the hopelessness of his recovery, his son, Dr. Stuart McGuire, realizing the deep interest taken in the work of preserving a true record of our history by Dr. Hunter McGuire, and in order to prevent an undue delay in its progress, tendered his father's resignation as Chairman and Member of the Committee.

The Committee, being convened, refused to accept his resignation while life remained to that distinguished gentleman. The Grand Commander, at the suggestion of the Committee, appointed as Chairman, *pro tem*, Judge G. L. Christian, and he feels confident that the wisdom of that appointment will be verified by the results that will be attained in the important task assigned to that Committee. I cannot refrain from bearing my humble testimony to the zeal and talent which was brought to bear upon the subject of Confederate History by Dr. McGuire, and the rare talent that he consecrated to it. By his death the State has lost a most distinguished citizen; society, a most worthy gentleman; and his Camp, a most devoted member.

One of the first duties that devolved upon me, was the selection of gentlemen to fill positions upon his Committee, caused by death, by resignation, and by the enlargement of the Committee. The following selections were made: Hon. R. T. Barton, of Winchester, Va.; Vice-Col. J. J. Williams, deceased; Gen. Micajah Woods, of Charlottesville, Va.; Vice-Col. John H. Hume, of Portsmouth, Va., deceased; Senator John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, Va.; Vice-Rev. S. Taylor Martin, resigned; and Judge John H. Fulton, of Wytheville, Va., and Judge George L. Christian, of Richmond, Va., for the purpose of enlarging the Committee. I also appointed Judge John C. Ewell, of Lancaster, a member of the Legislative Committee, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Col. J. J. Williams.

Before closing this portion of my report, I wish to bear testimony to the far-reaching influence of the work of the History Committee during the past year. I have received numerous letters from many distant States, from which, if I had the space, most interesting extracts could be embodied in this report, manifesting all over the old Confederate States a living interest in the production of true and impartial history, and thus placing this Grand Camp in the forefront as the leader in the cause of historic truth; but one extract from a private letter, written by Mr. Lewis Guion, Chairman History Committee, Louisiana Division, U. C. V., of New Orleans, asking for information as to what Virginia was doing, that the Confederate Veterans of his State might be guided by her example, uses this language: "I am glad to know that your State has taken a very advanced stand on the subject of books to be used in Southern schools, and I was pleased to see, a few days ago, that South Carolina had followed your lead."

THE MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS.

I cannot too strongly commend to this Grand Camp, and to all subordinate Camps in this State, the importance of bearing up the hands of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in their noble undertaking, to rear a worthy monument to President Jefferson Davis. You must remember that this noble order of women has assumed a task, transferred to them by Confederate Veterans, which, by God's help, they declare they will complete, and although large sums have been raised, the amount is still largely short of the full sum needed. Let it not be said that this great enterprise shall be a failure for lack of funds, but let all of us be generous, according to our means, in the discharge of this patriotic duty.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL LITERARY SOCIETY.

The attention of the Grand Commander has been especially called to a letter addressed to Captain T. S. Ellett, Adjutant-General, written by Mrs. L. C. Dun-

lop, Chairman Memorial Committee of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, setting forth in detail the action of that Committee in the collection of important memoranda bearing upon the personelle of the Confederate Army, whereby it is sought to preserve, as far as possible, individual characteristics of the great war. This is sought to be done by direct appeal to the various Camps of Confederate Veterans, to cause to be distributed a blank form to all their members and all Confederate soldiers not members, this form being headed—

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA ROLL OF HONOR,

to be fill up where possible by the individual with the details—Name, Company, Regiment, Age, Service, Wounds, etc., etc., and such facts of interest in a soldier's career as shall be preserved in the Archives of the Lost Cause, to be attested by the signature of the soldier. This Committee has sent out thousands of these blanks, and during the last three years there has been collected 9,000 names and records, which have been bound in sixty volumes as received, and deposited with The Confederate Memorial Literary Society. This laudable work, still only in the preliminary stage, reflects great credit upon these patriotic and self-denying ladies, and, much as they have accomplished, they think the work is slow of progress, and they ask this Grand Camp not only to endorse their work and to use its great influence with all the subordinate Camps, to cause to be distributed the blanks provided by them, but, more important than all else, to see that every means is used to cause the blanks to be filled up and returned to the Committee. I most heartily commend this work and its most cordial endorsement to this Grand Camp, and I hope that the representatives of the various subordinate Camps will carry back to their respective Camps not only the cordial endorsement of this work, but the determination to impress upon all old soldiers the importance of lending all the aid possible in its prosecution. In after times these volumes in the Archives of the Confederacy will be a heritage as precious as the illuminated volumes of the Middle Ages.

LEE CAMP SOLDIERS' HOME.

I call your attention to the importance of maintaining in full force this worthy institution. The demands on it are ever increasing, and it is our duty to endeavor, by every honorable means, to advance its interest and augment its resources. Let it never again be said that a maimed or decrepit Confederate Veteran is an inmate of a poor-house. Urge upon your representatives in the General Assembly, that largely increased appropriations be made to it, and follow up your work by active petitions to that body in its behalf.

LADIES' AUXILIARY AND DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

I desire to call your special attention to the work accomplished by these patriotic associations, whose agency has in a large number of instances mitigated the sorrows of the poor and suffering, the sphere of their work being limited only by the means in their possession. There are not only old soldiers who need the care of more prosperous comrades, but the widows and dependents of deceased soldiers are the special care of these organizations, and their praiseworthy labor should commend them to the warm affection of all those who have been loyal to our cause, our history and our traditions.

R. E. LEE CAMP PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

A visit to the Hall of Lee Camp, in Richmond, will amply repay any old Confederate. There you will see preserved by the artist's brush the familiar faces of the great leaders of our Civil War. There you see the majestic features of the great Lee as he was in life; there Stuart, the beau ideal of a cavalry leader; Jackson, the incomparable; and Pelham, "The Gallant Pelham," and nearly all of the leaders of a cause that now lives only in history. In the years to come, our children and our children's children can make their pilgrimage to that shrine and see the leaders whom their fathers followed. As few of the Camps are prepared to establish galleries like this, I would suggest that contributions of portraits of distinguished Confederates could find no better or more appropriate home than there.

MEMORIAL DAYS.

I would again call the attention of this Grand Camp to its action at its session in 1899 at Pulaski, with reference to the adoption by all the subordinate Camps of a memorial day in each year, when each Camp could meet in its hall, take heed of the happenings of the year that had passed, and pay tribute to those who have laid down life's burden. No more sacred duty could be performed, no more interesting services could be held than this perpetuating the memories of our comrades, and the cause we all loved to serve.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS IN THE COUNTIES.

I note with pride in my visitations through the State, the numerous monuments erected, or in process of erection, in various counties, to the valor of the Confederate soldiers who fell in battle. No more worthy act can be performed by this generation than in such works. The names of the heroes may perish from the written page, but, preserved in monumental granite, they will live forever. Not always is it a towering shaft or triumphal arch; sometimes a lowly stone, but, whatever its character, it bespeaks the reverence which honor always pays to valor.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The tenth annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans was held in Louisville, Ky., May 30 and 31, and June 1, 1900. I appointed the following delegates to attend this meeting: Judge G. L. Christian, of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Richmond, Va.; Col. T. C. Morton, of Stonewall Jackson Camp, Staunton, Va.; Judge D. A. Grimsley, of A. P. Hill Camp, No. 2, Culpeper, Va.; Col. J. Taylor Ellyson, of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Richmond, Va.; Gen. Stith Bolling, of A. P. Hill Camp, No. 6, Petersburg, Va. *Alternates:* Col. T. D. Jeffries, of L. A. Armistead Camp, Chase City, Va.; Col. James Macgill, of James Breathed Camp, Pulaski, Va.; Judge T. R. B. Wright, of Wright-Latané Camp, Tappahannock, Va.; Commander Wm. Kean, of Louisa Camp, Louisa Co., Va.; Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D., of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Richmond, Va.

The Reunion was a success, the proceedings of the Camp of a most interesting character, and will, we hope, be productive of great good.

I have also appointed delegates to attend the session of the State Division of the United Confederate Veterans, which will assemble in Staunton, Va., on October 10th and 11th. They are as follows: Col. R. L. Maury, of Geo. E.

Pickett Camp, Richmond, Va.; Col. W. A. Smoot, of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 2, Alexandria, Va.; Gen. James A. Walker, Wytheville, Va.; Col. H. M. McElhaney, Stonewall Jackson Camp, Staunton, Va.; Dr. Oscar Wiley, of Hupp-Deyerle Camp, Salem, Va.; Col. R. C. Marshall, of Stonewall Camp, Portsmouth, Va. *Alternates:* Col. W. S. Christian, of Healey-Claybrook Camp, Saluda, Va.; Col. Samuel Griffin, of Jos. E. Johnston Camp, No. 1, Bedford City, Va.; Col. A. W. Ferguson, of Chambliss-Barham Camp, Emporia, Va.; Col. T. W. Scott, of H. A. Carrington Camp, Drakes Branch, Va.

In closing this report, I desire to return my sincere thanks to the Grand Officers and Aides, and the officers and members of each of the subordinate Camps, for the great courtesy and the assistance rendered to me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

STITH BOLLING,
Grand Commander C. V.,
Department of Va.

On motion of Capt. John Lamb, the report was received and referred to the Committee on Distribution.

Col. R. C. Marshall moved that when the Camp adjourned, it adjourn to meet at 9:30 to-morrow morning.

The motion was adopted.

Col. Ewell, of the Credential Committee, made an amended report, which was adopted.

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson moved that the report of the History Committee be made the special order for to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The motion was adopted.

Grand-Commander Bolling appointed the following Committee on Distribution: Comrades Wm. A. Smoot, John Lamb, and J. F. Crocker.

On motion, the Grand Camp adjourned until 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, October 11, 1900, 9:30 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by Grand-Commander Stith Bolling.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells.

The report of Quartermaster-General Washington Taylor was submitted as follows:

Receipts and Disbursements of Quartermaster-General, Grand Camp Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia, from October 11, 1899, to October 10, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

1899.	
October 11—To balance on hand.....	\$ 49 10
J. F. Preston Camp, No. 33, 1898-99.....	1 50
Pickett-Stuart Camp, No. 53, 1898-99.....	1 00
P. N. Hale Camp, No. 92, Charter fee.....	2 50
P. N. Hale Camp, No. 92, 1898-99.....	1 00
28—Page-Puller Camp, No. 29, 1898-99.....	2 50
Lawson-Ball Camp, No. 52, 1898-99.....	5 00
1900.	
April 28—A. P. Hill Camp, No. 1, No. 6, 1899-1900.....	23 00
Edmunds Camp, No. 79, 1899-1900.....	1 30
W. S. Grymes Camp, No. 35, 1898-99.....	5 50
G. C. Wharton Camp, No. 28, 1899-1900.....	5 30
McIlhaney Camp, No. 72, 1899-1900.....	2 50
Lawson-Ball Camp, No. 52, 1899-1900.....	10 10
Tom Smith Camp, No. 44, 1899-1900.....	5 00
J. E. B. Stuart Camp, No. 2, No. 24, 1899-1900.....	7 50
Brown-Harman Camp, No. 56, 1899-1900.....	5 00
R. E. Lee Camp, No. 2, No. 5, 1899-1900.....	12 60
Louisa Camp, No. 27, 1899-1900.....	4 50
Turner Ashby Camp, No. 22, 1899-1900.....	9 30
Myers-Riddlebarger Camp, No. 60, 1899-1900.....	2 00
W. B. Newton Camp, No. 51, 1898-1899.....	2 00
Hugh McGuire Camp, No. 86, 1899-1900.....	3 00
Peachy-Gilmer-Breckenridge Camp, No. 47, 1899-1900.....	3 80
Brunswick Camp, No. 70, 1899-1900.....	3 65
Shenandoah Camp, No. 85, 1899-1900.....	3 20
Goss-Grigsby Camp, No. 93, Charter fee.....	2 50
John W. Rowan Camp, No. 31, 1899-1900.....	9 45
Page-Puller Camp, No. 29, 1899-1900.....	3 50
May 24—Stover Camp, No. 20, 1899-1900.....	8 30
Fluvanna Camp, No. 54, to October 10, 1900.....	7 50
S. B. Gibbons Camp, No. 90, 1899-1900.....	6 00
Harman-Crockett-Stowers Camp, No. 94, Charter fee.....	2 50
26—Westmoreland Camp, No. 58, 1899-1900.....	1 80
29—P. N. Hale Camp, No. 92, 1899-1900.....	60
Kemper-Strother-Fry Camp, No. 48, 1899-1900.....	2 50
Sept. 18—Wright-Latané Camp, No. 49, to October 10, 1900.....	15 30
J. B. Evans Camp, No. 45, 1899-1900.....	2 00
W. S. Grymes Camp, No. 35, 1899-1900.....	5 70
Stonewall Jackson Camp, No. 25, 1899-1900.....	9 50
Joseph E. Johnston Camp, No. 3, No. 63, 1899-1900.....	4 00
J. E. B. Stuart Camp, No. 1, No. 18, back dues.....	90
J. E. B. Stuart Camp, No. 1, No. 18, 1899-1900.....	2 70
Goss-Grigsby Camp, No. 93, 1899-1900.....	2 10

Sept. 18—Blue Ridge Camp, No. 74, 1899-1900.....	\$ 3 40
Hupp-Deyerle Camp, No. 69, 1899-1900.....	2 50
Harrison-Harwood Camp No. 95, Charter fee.....	2 50
Joe Kendall Camp, No. 91, 1899-1900.....	13 80
Pickett-Buchanan Camp, No. 3, 1899-1900.....	20 00
19—Cabell-Graves Camp, No. 76, 1899-1900.....	4 00
25—H. A. Carrington Camp, No. 34, 1899-1900.....	3 50
26—R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, C. V., No. 1, 1899-1900.....	32 26
October 3—A. P. Hill Camp, No. 2, No. 15, 1899-1900.....	5 00
5—Lee-Jackson Camp, No. 32, 1899-1900.....	5 00
6—Ewell Camp, No. 16, 1899-1900.....	6 10
8—Stonewall Camp, No. 4, on account.....	8 50
W. B. Newton Camp, No. 51, 1899-1900.....	10 00
10—Wm. Richardson, No. 84, 1899-1900.....	4 50
Stonewall Camp, No. 4 (additional), 1899-1900.....	8 50
Maury Camp, No. 2, 1899-1900.....	5 00
P. N. Hale Camp, No. 92, 1899-1900.....	3 50
H. A. Wise and W. H. F. Lee Camp, No. 38, 1899-1900.....	6 50
R. E. Lee Camp, No. 2, No. 5, 1900-1901.....	12 60
John Bowie-Strange Camp, No. 14, 1899-1900.....	3 00
James Breathed Camp, No. 88, 1899-1900.....	10 00
Bath Camp, No. 43, 1899-1900.....	5 00
Marr Camp, No. 73, 1899-1901.....	5 00
George E. Pickett Camp, No. 9, 1899-1900.....	14 00
Wm. Watts Camp, No. 13, 1899-1900.....	4 00
Jas. F. Preston Camp, No. 33, 1899-1900.....	2 70
Harrison-Harwood Camp, No. 95, 1899-1900.....	3 40
Jim Pleasants Camp, No. 62, 1899-1900.....	4 00
Garland-Rodes Camp, No. 8, 1899-1900.....	10 00
	\$476 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

1899.	
October 18—100 postal cards.....	\$ 1 50
21—Baughman Stationery Co.....	106 15
1900.	
May 11—George Moorman, Adjutant-General, tax to U. C. V.....	8 30
15—Express on stationery.....	35
Sept. 26—J. L. Hill Printing Co., on account.....	100 00
October 8—Telegram.....	25
Postage (April 28th).....	2 00
	\$218 55
To balance on hand.....	\$257 71

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

WASHINGTON TAYLOR,
Quartermaster-General.

Norfolk, Va., October 10, 1900.

Since the above report was audited by the Committee, the following amounts have been received:

1900.		
Nov.	10—To Magruder Camp, No. 36, 1899-1900.....	\$ 4 30
	Magruder Camp, No. 36, 1900-1901.....	4 30
	27—Princess Anne Camp, No. 96, Charter fee.....	2 50
		\$ 11 10

On motion of Comrade William Kean, the report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of Inspector-General T. C. Morton was submitted, as follows:

STAUNTON, VA., October 10, 1900.

Grand-Commander STITH BOLLING, Grand Camp of Virginia, C. V.:

I beg leave to submit to the Grand Camp, through you, my annual report, as follows:

The past year has not developed a great deal of activity in Confederate circles in Virginia, along the line of the organization of new Camps, only three new ones having been organized, and two—one in Amherst and one in Carroll—now under way. The reason in great part for this may, however, be found in the fact that the material for such organizations is growing less and less each year as the territory is occupied, there now being ninety-five Camps in the State, with only a small proportion of the one hundred counties and no city, I believe, in which there are not one or more Confederate Veteran Camps. There are a few Camps, however, within our bounds, in which so little interest is manifested, and so little attention paid to the orders which emanate from headquarters, and so little regard shown for the objects and aims of our organization, that it may be wise for this Grand Camp to consider whether or not steps should be taken to disband them, and thus leave the way open for the organization of new and more efficient Camps in the same communities. I would suggest that the Grand Camp take this matter up. While, as I have said, there has been no marked interest in the formation of new Camps, there has been a gratifying growth of fraternity and zeal among many of the old ones, manifested by increasing attachment and even affection between comrades, charity toward those in adversity, tenderness for the sick, care for the dying and dead, sympathy and help for those left behind, and a jealous regard for the justice of the cause for which they had risked all but honor. As time passes and our comrades realize more and more that there are not many years left for those who made history, to write it and prove it, they are the more earnest in the defense of the truth, and in the determination that it shall be clear, and so handed down to their children and children's children. Their sentiments hold us together, and year by year the bonds that bind us are made stronger, and nothing will break them but death, and even then sweet but sad memories will linger, and, like an inspiration, bless the survivors and the generations which come after us.

At Pulaski, the Grand Camp, realizing the labor and responsibility devolving upon the Inspector-General, devised a plan for his assistance, and gave to him ten Assistant Inspectors, one for each Congressional District. The wisdom of

that legislation has, to a considerable extent, been proven, and most of my assistants have been very zealous and efficient, and more Camps and headquarters have been visited than in any previous years. To properly discharge the duties of the position, required so great a sacrifice of time and means, that it was a difficult thing to find ten well-equipped comrades who would accept the appointment. After much correspondence, the following-named gentlemen accepted and were duly appointed: J. C. Ewell, Lancaster County, First District; W. B. Browne, Norfolk City, Second District; John Lamb, Richmond City, Third District; Carter R. Bishop, Petersburg City, Fourth District; Harry Wooding, Danville City, Fifth District; C. C. Talliaferro, Roanoke City, Sixth District; George H. Hulvey, Rockingham County, Seventh District; William A. Hill, Madison County, Eighth District; J. R. Miller, Pulaski City, Ninth District; J. Scott Moore, Rockbridge County, Tenth District.

Shortly after the positions had all been filled, I sent out the following letter of instructions to each Assistant Inspector-General, receiving from most of them gratifying responses:

Office of INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
GRAND CAMP CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
STAUNTON, VA., April 25, 1900.

Capt. ———, Assistant Inspector-General, ——— District:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE,—I am much gratified at your acceptance of the position of Assistant Inspector-General in the Grand Camp, and I feel sure that your sacrifice of time and labor will be appreciated by your comrades. It is to be understood, however, that as no allowance is made for the expenses of either the Inspector-General or his assistants, you are not expected to travel in unorganized territory, or visit existing Camps, except at your convenience, but it is hoped you will find opportunities to advance the interests of the Grand Camp by such visits in the prosecution of your own business.

I will mail you the proceedings of the last Grand Camp, and beg leave to call your attention to the marked list of Camps which are in your district, from which you will readily see what counties have none, and by corresponding with zealous comrades in such counties, you ought to be able to work up Camps where needed.

I would also refer you, in the same pamphlet, to the last report of the Inspector-General, from a review of which you may get a general idea of the aims and objects of the office you represent. I would suggest that when you find you can visit an old Camp, you notify the Commander in advance, that he may have time to get his men together, when you should ascertain and make a note of anything of importance connected with the condition and work of the Camp, and its Woman's Auxiliary, and Sons of Veterans, if such organizations exist; also that you address the comrades on such matters connected with the great organization to which we belong, as would be calculated to increase efficiency and stimulate interest among them. I will later furnish you with a form for each Camp, containing a list of questions, embodying all such information as you will need in making your report to this office, which you will find convenient and helpful. I shall be glad to hear from you upon receipt of this, or at any time that you may desire to give or receive information connected with this office.

Very truly, your comrade,

T. C. MORTON,
Inspector-General.

Early in September I sent to each Assistant Inspector-General a blank for every Camp in his district, which, if filled, I felt sure would give to this grand body some valuable information as to the number of members, the condition of finances, the rate of death, the growth or decline of membership, the number of uniformed men, regularity of meetings, the amount of expenditure in relief of needy comrades, their widows and orphans, and the manner of procuring and distributing such relief, together with the progress being made in organizing the Sons of Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy.

This is the first time that such a systematized effort for procuring such needful data has been made, and as no new machinery works smoothly at first, so in this case there was, from various causes, friction and accidents, and the result aimed at was only partially successful. I did not expect to receive reports from many of the country Camps, which meet only once, twice or four times a year, and keep but a few records, but did get in reports from forty Camps, distributed as follows: Three from the First District, Three from the Second, four from the Third, eight from the Fourth, two from the Fifth, four from the Sixth, seven from the Eighth, three from the Ninth, and six from the Tenth. There are no reports from the Seventh District, where we have some of our best Camps, which is much regretted, but when we remember that the inspectors had to secure these reports at their own expense and with much trouble, it is not surprising, and the efforts of those who did secure them should be appreciated. It will be interesting and profitable to give the details from one or two of these Camps, which I will take from widely-separated sections of the State—the Third and Ninth Districts.

R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Richmond, reports to the following questions, as follows, being the oldest Camp in the State and owning its building:

When was Camp organized? April 13, 1883.

Number of members at organization? 35.

Number of members in good standing now? 326.

Number of deaths since organization? 203.

Number of members added during year? 11.

Number of deaths during the year? 12.

Number of officers uniformed? All—19.

Number of men uniformed? 157.

How often does Camp meet? Weekly.

What is amount of monthly dues? 25 cents.

What amount received during past year? \$1,512.

Plan of relief for sick and needy? By Relief Committee and Ladies' Auxiliary, Camp has expended in charities over \$20,000; last year 41% of its gross receipts.

What amount expended last year? \$900.

What amount in treasury April 1st? \$577.29.

State number comrades assisted? Several hundred.

What number in Soldiers' Home? 19 from Richmond commands—a total of 270 in the Home.

There are organizations of Sons of Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy. James Breathed Camp, No. 88, of Pulaski, one of the young Camps, organized 20th October, 1897, shows a good record. Starting three years ago with twenty-four members, it now reports one hundred, having lost ten by death—two this

year; new members, 10; meets monthly, collected during the past year \$650, has \$1,000 in the treasury, proposing to raise a monument fund of \$5,000, has assisted twenty-five needy comrades, has ten Sons of Veterans as honorary members, who man the Camp artillery, and they have two Chapters of Daughters of the Confederacy in the county, with from forty-five to fifty members each. This is a good record for a three-year-old Camp.

The work of one other Camp is worthy of special mention, and it is hoped that the recital will stimulate many to imitate it. I give it in the words of the Assistant General-Inspector of the Tenth District, in a paragraph quoted from his excellent report: "Lee-Jackson Camp, of Lexington, has accomplished a great work in the past two years. In season and out of season, a committee of the Camp, one for cavalry, one for artillery, and one for infantry, worked for nearly two years in collecting together the names of all the men from the county of Rockbridge who served at any time in the armies of the Confederacy. The work of collecting all the data necessary to make a complete roster was a laborious one, but one of love and duty. Rockbridge, from first to last, furnished sixteen companies and about 2,500 men; three hundred of these sleep on battlefields and in hospital and prison grave-yards. As these rolls are now ready to be recorded in the County Court Clerk's Office, future generations can, with a certain identity, point with pride to the fact that their grandfather or great-grandfather was one of that immortal band of heroes." This sort of work is practical and furnishes information that will be more and more valuable as the years roll by. If every Camp would do such work, the historian who comes after us will find his task half done when he comes to Virginia.

The reports from the forty Camps may be summarized, as follows:

Total membership at organization, 2,250.

Total membership now, 2,625.

Deaths since organization, 999.

Deaths during last twelve months, 125.

New members received during last year, 185.

Officers uniformed, 153.

Men fully uniformed, 581.

Men and officers partly uniformed, 431.

Needy comrades assisted, 685.

Needy comrades buried since organization, 212.

Amount so expended in relief during the past year, \$2,125.

Amount collected during the past year, \$3,964.

Amount in Camp treasuries, \$5,350.

Sons of Veterans' Camps, 13.

Chapters of Daughters and Auxiliaries, 16.

Meetings are held weekly, bi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, semi annually, annually, and by some "only occasionally."

There are only two Camps which drill—A. P. Hill, No. 6, Petersburg, and Turner Ashby, No. 22, of Winchester—both of which are notable for zeal and efficiency. These report that the old soldiers like to drill.

This record for forty out of the ninety-five Camps in the State is one of which we may well be proud, and when it is noticed that, during the past year, \$2,125 was expended in relief of the sick and needy, and the burial of 215 comrades, since organization, the benevolent feature of our organization is well illustrated.

It is believed, by the close of another year such a full report from all the Camps may be secured, as will show to this grand body results that will satisfy the most skeptical that this organization of ours, founded on fraternity, Christian charity, and loyalty to truth and principle, and born of the best instincts of our natures, should endure and will endure until the last Confederate soldier has crossed over the river. Then will its record, bedewed with the tears and enriched with the blessings of the widow and the fatherless, and decorated with the eternal truth of history, be handed down as a precious legacy to our posterity.

T. C. MORTON, *Inspector-General*.

General Thomas L. Rosser moved that the report be accepted, with the exception of the portion referring to the disbandment of certain Camps.

Capt. R. C. Marshall moved, as a substitute, that the report be referred to the Committee on Distribution.

The substitute was adopted.

The following resolutions, prepared by the History Committee on the death of Dr. Hunter McGuire, were read by Col. R. T. Barton:

Since the last session of the Grand Camp the History Committee has lost by death its distinguished Chairman. The Committee desires, therefore, to present to the Grand Camp the following Minute, and to ask its adoption:

In the removal from our ranks of Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire, Chairman of the History Committee, the Association of Confederate Veterans of the State of Virginia, and the survivors of the Confederate armies and navies throughout the South, have lost a comrade whose eminent services in war have only been equalled by his fidelity to the memories and principles of the lost cause, during the ensuing years of peace.

MAKER OF HISTORY.

Dr. McGuire was himself one of the makers of the history, which he ably and loyally sought to vindicate as Chairman of this Committee. Standing on the threshold of life, with a professional career opening before him which promised to give the widest scope, even to his rare abilities, he did not hesitate for a moment to cast his fortunes with his native State in the time of her need.

Entering the Confederate service as a surgeon, the skill with which he ministered to the sick and wounded was only surpassed by the tenderness which recognized in the lowliest sufferer a comrade in a great and holy cause. Serving upon the staff of Stonewall Jackson, he had an opportunity of showing, in his organization of the medical corps, a genius for administration which would have made him a marked man in any profession. As surgeon, companion and friend, he learned to know, as few men could, the mind and character of the chieftain by whose side he rode, and to whom it was his privilege to minister when, in what seems to us still the strange providence of God, he was stricken in battle. As long as the name of Jackson is remembered, and his story is told, so long will there be associated with him the name and the memory of the brave surgeon who, by his rugged honesty and unswerving devotion to duty, won the con-

fidence of his great leader. He served him loyally whilst he lived, and made himself the jealous guardian of his fame when he had passed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees.

A GOOD COMRADE.

As a member of the Association of Veterans, Dr. McGuire entered into the full spirit of comradeship. His professional skill, his outstretched hand of sympathy and helpfulness, his kind and generous heart, were at the service of all who had worn the gray. He was not only mindful of the living, but of the dead. He deemed it his duty to defend their memories and the justice of the principles for which they fought from all onslaughts. His ringing and honest voice was heard again and again in vindication of the great heroic past. His eloquent pen was as a flashing sword piercing through the armor of sectional prejudice of the falsifiers of history, and maintained the truth against all odds. His lecture on Stonewall Jackson and the masterly report of this Committee, which he prepared and presented at the last meeting of the Grand Camp in Pulaski, have already become classics of Confederate history.

After Dr. McGuire had been stricken with illness, his family presented his resignation as Chairman. This the Committee declined to receive, on the ground that the work he had already done had laid the foundation for its completion, and they requested that his name be retained as Chairman as long he should live, that it might serve to the Committee as a beacon and an inspiration in their future labors.

SORELY MISSED.

The time has come when he can no longer answer the roll-call of our Camp, when we miss his strong and winning presence among us; when we must think of him as numbered with the host that has passed to the great beyond. His memory and his name, however, abide in our hearts and still add lustre to our organization. We recall him as the valiant soldier, as the good physician, as the genial comrade, as the Christian gentleman, who was typical of all that was best and purest in our Southern manhood.

The justification of the Confederate cause will ultimately be found, not in the issues of battles, but in the character of the men who upheld it. Men like Davis and Lee, Jackson and Johnston, Stuart and McGuire, struggled, not for the selfish ends, for ambition or for glory. They were guided by the lodestar of duty, they were inspired by purity of motive, they were swayed by truth and principle alone.

Your Committee respectfully ask the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Minute be spread upon the records of the Grand Camp as a tribute to the memory of their gallant comrade, Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire.

Resolved, That a copy of the Minute and the resolutions be sent to the family of Dr. McGuire, with heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, which is shared by all who love the Confederate cause, and with a prayer to a merciful God to comfort them with a sense of His goodness, to lift up the light of His countenance upon them, and to give them peace through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

On motion of General Rosser, the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

The hour of 10:30 A. M. having arrived, the special order, the report of the History Committee, was called for.

General Rosser moved that the report of Inspector-General Morton be acted upon.

The Grand Commander ruled his motion out of order.

General Rosser appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Grand Camp, by a unanimous vote, sustained the Chair.

The report of the History Committee, through Judge George L. Christian, acting chairman, was presented as follows:

To the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia:

Some time in July last, Dr. Stuart McGuire, seeing that his father, Dr. Hunter McGuire, the able and distinguished Chairman of this Committee, was permanently disabled for longer discharging the duties devolving on him, sent his resignation to your Commander. A meeting of this Committee was promptly called, and it was the unanimous opinion of the members present that the resignation should not be accepted, but that some member of the Committee should be designated to write the Report for this meeting. I was designated by the Commander for the performance of this important task.

Fully recognizing then, as I do now, both my inability and the lack of time at my command, for the proper discharge of the duty thus assigned me, I earnestly asked to be excused from the undertaking, and nothing but my devotion, both to Dr. McGuire and the Confederate cause, could have induced me to consent to undertake a work for which I felt so poorly prepared.

Since that time, the Hand that strikes no erring blow has taken from us our able and beloved Chairman, and he now sleeps in beautiful Hollywood. I have no words to express the personal loss I feel at this calamity, and I know that you, and each of you, share with me in these feelings. Distinguished both in war, and in peace, for ability and fidelity to every trust, there was nothing for which he was more distinguished, than for his love and fidelity to our cause, and to those who fought to sustain it. He is lost to us as counsellor and friend. He is lost to us as our leader in labor for the truth. I am here not to supply his place. No one can know, as I do, how unequal I am to such an undertaking; but I am about to try, as best I may, to carry out the plans he had formed, to obey his instructions, all unconsciously given. I persuade myself that in this attempt I shall have your kind indulgence.

SOUTH NOT THE AGGRESSORS.

The evening before Dr. McGuire was stricken with the malady which forever incapacitated him for any earthly service, I was with him, and, as was frequently the case, we were talking of the Confederate war. In the course of the conversation, he alluded to the Report of last year, and feelingly expressed his just pride in the way you received it. He then said: "I am already making preparations for my next Report. I intend in that to vindicate the South from the oft-repeated charge that we were the aggressors in bringing on the war"; and he then added: "This will be my last 'labor of love' for the dear Southern people." Within less than twenty hours from the time that sentence was spoken, the splendid intellect that conceived it was a mournful wreck, and the tongue which gave it utterance was paralyzed.

My task, therefore, is to show that your Chairman was right in saying that the South was not the aggressor in bringing on the war; that, on the contrary, we did all that honorable men could do in the vain attempt to

avert it—all that could be done without debasing the men and women of the South with conscious disgrace, and leaving to our children a heritage of shame; and I shall further prove that the Northern people with Abraham Lincoln at their head, brought on the war by provocation to war and by act of war; and that they were and are, therefore, directly responsible for all the multiplied woes which resulted therefrom. In doing this, I shall quote almost exclusively from Northern sources; and, whilst I cannot hope to bring to your attention at this late day anything that is new, I do hope that, by reiterating and repeating some of the old facts, I shall be able to revive impressions which may have faded from the minds of some; I shall hope, too, to reach the many, many others, especially the young, who have been the victims of false teaching with respect to these facts, or have had no opportunity, or, perhaps, little disposition, to become familiar with them.

REASONS FOR SUCH PAPERS.

It is well to set forth the reasons that actuate us in preparing such papers as these. These reasons were presented with great force in the Report of 1899. Now, as then, they are found in the fact that denials or perversions of the truth are sown broadcast all over the literature of the North. Not only does this characterize their permanent histories, as then shown with such clearness of criticism and cogency of reply, but their story-writings, their periodicals and transient newspaper publications—all, are vehicles, to a degree at least, of misrepresentation on these points. Their worthiest orators and writers have dared to tell the truth on important points, but the literature we have described is that which reaches the haphazard reader and permeates the South as well as the North. The Grand Army of the Republic contains many brave men. We have met them with arms in their hands. It contains others whose weapons of warfare are opprobrious epithets and denunciatory resolutions. This is a matter of annual display. Annually the Northern public is again misled, and its day of repentance is postponed. The men of the South are, therefore, constrained to make record of the truth. I, therefore, proceed to restate my purpose, which is to show that the South did not, and that the North did, inaugurate the war. Before proceeding to the direct discussion of this question, and because the right of a State to secede from the Union was the real issue involved in the conflict, and the proximate cause thereof, I think it pertinent to inquire particularly, In what special locality, if in any, this doctrine originated; by whom, if by either party rather than the other, it was most emphatically taught; and especially when, if in either section, the threat of the application for the dissolution of the Union was first, most frequently and most ominously heard? In pursuance of this inquiry, and adhering to our plan of calling the North to witness, let us ask first, What was the opinion of Northern and other unprejudiced writers on this question both prior to and since the war? Of course, we know that the right of a State to secede was commonly held by the statesmen of the South, and we venture the assertion that no unprejudiced mind can to-day read the history of the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of this government under it without being convinced that the right of secession as exercised by the South did exist.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

A distinguished English writer says:

"I believe the right of secession is so clear, that if the South had wished to do so, for no better reason than that it could not bear to be beaten in an election, like a sulky school-boy out of temper at not winning a game, and had submitted the question of its right to withdraw from the Union to the decision of any court of law in Europe, she would have carried her point."

Indeed, the decision of this question might, with propriety, and doubtless would, have rested for all time on the principles enunciated in the Vir-

ginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and '99, and the report of Mr. Madison on these resolutions. The Virginia resolutions and report were drawn by Mr. Madison, the "father of the Constitution"; and those of Kentucky by Mr. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence.

These principles, emanating from these "master-builders," would, as we have said, have settled the rights of the States on this question forever, but for the fact, as Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts tells us, that the North was controlled by *expediency*, and not by *principle*, in the consideration of them. These resolutions, when adopted by Virginia and Kentucky, were sent to the Northern Legislatures for their concurrence; and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, from whom we are quoting, says in terms, in his Life of Webster, that when the resolutions were thus submitted, "they were not opposed on *constitutional grounds*, but only on those of *expediency* and hostility to the revolution they were considered to embody." That they did not, and could not, cite any constitutional principle as ground for their rejection, only they held that the revolution involved in their application was at that time *inexpedient*. In other words, *it did not pay* the New England States to endorse the principles of those resolutions then; but when they thought they were being oppressed by the Federal Government a few years later (as we shall presently see), they were not only ready to endorse these resolutions, but *actually threatened to secede from the Union*.

TWO PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

But I wish to advance a step further in the argument, and to inquire—

- (1) *Where the doctrine of secession originated?* and
- (2) *What distinguished Northern statesmen have said of the right, both before and since the war?*

Here we may properly add the clear statement of an able Northern writer, who declares his opinion (presently to be quoted in full) that at the time the Constitution was accepted by the States, *there was not a man in the country who doubted the right of each and every State peaceably to withdraw from the Union*. In fact, we may at once answer our first inquiry by saying that the doctrine of secession *originated* in neither section, but was recognized at the first as underlying the Constitution and accepted by all parties. In confirmation of this view, but particularly with respect to the region of its earliest, most frequent, most emphatic and most threatening assertion, we proceed to show further, that a recent Northern writer has used this language:

"A popular notion is that the State-rights—secession or disunion doctrine—was originated by Calhoun, and was a South Carolina heresy. But that popular notion is wrong. According to the best information I have been able to acquire on the subject, the State-rights, or secession doctrine, was originated by Josiah Quincy, and was a *Massachusetts heresy*."

This writer says Quincy first enunciated the doctrine in opposing the bill for the admission of what was then called the "Orleans Territory" (now Louisiana) in 1811, when he declared, that "if the bill passed and that territory was admitted, the act would be subversive of the Union, and the several States would be freed from their federal bonds and obligations; and that, *as it will be the right of all (the States), so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation, amicably if they can, violently if they must*."

Whilst this author may be right in characterizing the development of the doctrine, and fixing this right as a "Massachusetts heresy," he is wrong in fixing upon its first progenitor, and in saying that the date of its birth was as late as 1811; for in 1803, one Colonel Timothy Pickering, a senator from Massachusetts, and Secretary of State in the Cabinet of John Adams, complaining of what he called "the oppressions of the aristocratic Democrats of the South," said, "I will not despair; I will rather anticipate a new confederacy." . . . "That this can be accomplished

without spilling one drop of blood I have little doubt." . . . "*It must begin with Massachusetts*. The proposition would be welcomed by Connecticut; and could we doubt of New Hampshire? But New York must be associated; and how is her concurrence to be obtained? She must be made the center of the confederacy. Vermont and New Jersey would follow, of course; and Rhode Island of necessity."

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

In 1814, the Hartford Convention was called and met in consequence of the opposition of New England to the war then pending with Great Britain. Delegates were sent to this Convention by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and several counties and towns from other Northern States also sent representatives. This Convention, after deliberating with closed doors on the propriety of withdrawing the States represented in it from the Union, published an address, in which it said, among other things:

"If the Union be destined to dissolution . . . it should, if possible, be the work of peaceable times and deliberate consent. . . . Whenever it shall appear that the causes are radical and permanent, a separation by equitable arrangement will be preferable to an alliance by constraint among nominal friends, but real enemies."

In 1839, Ex-President John Quincy Adams, in an address delivered by him in New York, said:

"The indissoluble link of union between the people of the several States of this confederated nation is, after all, not *in the right*, but in the heart. If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other, the bonds of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of consolidated interests and kindly sympathies; and *far better will it be for the people of the disunited States to part in friendship with each other than to be held together by constraint*."

This same man presented to Congress the first petition ever presented in that body for a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. William Rawle, a distinguished lawyer and jurist of Pennsylvania, in his work on the Constitution, says this:

"It depends on the State itself to retain or abolish the principle of representation, because it depends on itself *whether it will continue a member of the Union*. To deny this right would be inconsistent with the principles on which all our political systems are founded, which is that the people have in all cases a right to determine how they will be governed."

In the case of the *Bank of Augusta against Earle*, 13 Peters, 590-592, it was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States the same year in which Mr. John Quincy Adams made his speech above quoted from that—

"They are *sovereign States*. . . . We think it well settled that by the law of comity among nations a corporation created by one sovereign is permitted to make contracts in another, and to sue in its courts, and that the same law of comity prevails among the several *sovereignities* of this Union."

Shortly after the nomination of General Taylor, a petition was actually presented in the Senate of the United States, "asking Congress to devise means for the dissolution of the Union." And the votes of Messrs. Seward, Chase and Hale were recorded in favor of its reception.

In 1844, the Legislature of Massachusetts attempted to coerce the President and Congress by the use of this language:

"The project of the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States (New England) into a dissolution of the Union."

THE VIEWS OF WEBSTER.

Daniel Webster (the great "expounder of the Constitution," as he is called), notwithstanding his famous reply to Mr. Hayne, delivered in 1830, in which he so ingeniously denied the right of a State to determine for itself when its constitutional powers were infringed, and also that the Constitution was a compact between sovereign States, and contended that the power to determine the constitutionality of the laws of Congress was lodged only in the Federal Government, in a speech delivered at Capon Springs, Virginia, in 1851, used this language:

"If the South were to violate any part of the Constitution intentionally and systematically, and persist in so doing from year to year, and no remedy could be had, would the North be any longer bound by the rest of it; and if the North were deliberately, habitually and of fixed purpose to disregard one part of it, would the South be bound any longer to observe its other obligations? . . . How absurd is it to suppose that when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes, either can disregard any one provision and expect nevertheless the other to observe the rest! . . . A bargain cannot be broken on one side and still bind the other."

He said, in a speech delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., during the same year:

"The question, fellow-citizens, (and I put it to you as the real question)—the question is, Whether you and the rest of the people of the great State of New York and of all the States, will so adhere to the Union—will so enact and maintain laws to preserve that instrument—that you will not only remain in the Union yourselves, but permit your Southern brethren to remain in it and help to perpetuate it."

How different is the language above quoted from Mr. Webster in his Capon Springs speech from the proposition as stated by Mr. Lincoln in his first inaugural, when he says:

"One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak—but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?"

But, what more could be expected of Mr. Lincoln, when it is well known that he held that the relation of the States to the Union was the same as that which the counties bear to the States of which they respectively form a part?

HIS REPLY TO HAYNE.

Those who deny the right of secession are fond of quoting as their authority extracts from Mr. Webster's reply to Mr. Hayne, made in 1830. It is worthy of note that the Capon Springs and Buffalo speeches were made in 1851; and these last are the product of his riper thinking—his profounder reflections. He had evidently learned much about the Constitution in the twenty-one years that had intervened, and in his maturer years, was indeed speaking as a statesman, and not only as an advocate, as he did in 1830.

But it is all-important to remember that Mr. Webster nowhere in this whole speech refers to the *right of secession*. His whole argument in this connection, is against the right of *nullification* another and very different thing; but one which, as we will presently show, was *actually being exercised* by fourteen out of the sixteen Free States in 1861.

In 1855, Senator Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio (afterwards, as we know, one of the most notorious South-haters), said in a speech delivered in the United States Senate:

"Who is the judge in the last resort of the violation of the Constitution of the United States by the enactment of a law? Who is the final arbiter, the General Government or the States in their sovereignty? Why, sir, to yield that point is to yield up all the rights of the States to protect their own citizens, and to consolidate this government into a miserable despotism."

And he further said, on the 18th of December, 1860:

"I do not so much blame the people of the South, because I think they have been led to belief that we to-day, the dominant party, who are about to take the reins of government, are their mortal foes, and stand ready to trample their institutions under foot."

And notwithstanding the expression of these sentiments, we know, as we say, that this man became one of the most ardent supporters of the "miserable despotism" established by Abraham Lincoln, and became the second officer in that "despotism" on the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

DOCTRINE HELD BY GREELEY.

On the 9th of November, in 1860, Mr. Horace Greeley, the great apostle of the Republican party, and who was often referred to during Mr. Lincoln's administration as the "power behind the throne—greater than the throne itself"—said in his paper, the *New York Tribune*:

"If the Cotton States consider the value of the Union debatable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it; nay, we hold with Jefferson, to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious; and if the Cotton States decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. *The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless*; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent."

On the 17th of December, 1860, just three days before the secession of South Carolina, he again said in the *Tribune*:

"If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861. If we are mistaken on this point, why does not some one attempt to show wherein and why?"

Again, on February the 23rd, 1861, five days after the inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, he said:

"We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence—that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed—is sound and just, and that if the Slave States, the Cotton States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so."

And we know that this man was one of the foremost of our oppressors during the war, although his kindness to Mr. Davis and others after the war, we think, showed that *he knew he had done wrong*. And yet, he had the audacity (and may we not justly add mendacity too?) to say, after the war, that he never at any moment of his life had "imagined that a single State, or a dozen States, could rightfully dissolve the Union." Comment is surely unnecessary.

On November the 9th, 1860, the *New York Herald* said:

"Each State is organized as a complete government, holding the purse and wielding the sword; possessing the right to break the tie of the confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion. . . . Coercion, if it were possible, is out of the question."

Both President Buchanan and his Attorney-General, the afterwards famous Edwin M. Stanton, decided at the same time that there was no power under the Constitution to coerce a seceding State.

SENTIMENT IN THE NORTH.

But this "Massachusetts heresy," as the writer before quoted from calls the right of secession, was not only entertained, as we have shown, at the North before the war, but has been expressed in the same section in no uncertain terms long since the war. In an article by Benjamin J. Williams, Esq., a distinguished writer of Massachusetts, entitled "Died for Their State," and published in the *Lowell Sun* on June 5th, 1886, he says, among other things:

"When the original thirteen Colonies threw off their allegiance to Great Britain, they became independent States, independent of her and of each other." . . . "The recognition was of the States separately, each by name, in the treaty of peace which terminated the war of the Revolution. And that this separate recognition was deliberate and intentional, with the distinct object of recognizing the States as separate sovereignties, and not as one nation, will sufficiently appear by reference to the sixth volume of Bancroft's History of the United States. The Articles of Confederation between the States declared, that 'each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence.' And the Constitution of the United States, which immediately followed, was first adopted by the States in convention, each State acting for itself, in its sovereign and independent capacity, through a convention of its people. And it was by this ratification that the Constitution was established, to use its own words, 'between the States so ratifying the same.' It is, then, a compact between the States as sovereigns, and the Union created by it is a federal partnership of States, the Federal Government being their common agent for the transaction of the Federal business within the limits of the delegated powers."

LAW OF CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

This able writer then illustrates the compact between the States by the principles of law governing ordinary co partnerships, just as Mr Webster did. And he then says:

"Now, if a partnership between persons is purely voluntary, and subject to the will of its members severally, how much more so is one between sovereign States? and it follows that, just as each, separately, in the exercise of its sovereign will, entered the Union, so may it separately, *in the exercise of that will, withdraw therefrom*. And further, the Constitution being a compact, to which the States are parties 'having no common judge,' 'each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress,' as declared by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison in the celebrated resolutions of '98, *and the right of secession irresistibly follows*."

"But aside from the doctrine either of partnership or compact, upon the ground of State sovereignty pure and simple, does the right of State *secession impregably rest*."

We have quoted thus fully from this writer, not only because he is a Northern man, but because he has stated both the facts and the principles underlying the formation of the Union, and the rights of the States therein, with an accuracy, clearness and force, that cannot be surpassed.

But again: In his life of Webster, published in 1889, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, from whom we have before quoted, and at this time one of the distinguished senators from Massachusetts, uses this language in speaking of Mr. Webster's reply to Mr. Hayne. He says:

"The weak places in his (Webster's) armor were historical in their nature. It was probably necessary (at all events Mr. Webster felt it to be so) to argue that the Constitution at the outset was not a compact between the States, but a national instrument, and to distinguish the cases of Virginia and Kentucky in 1799, and of New England in 1814, from that

of South Carolina in 1830. The former point he touched upon lightly; the latter he discussed ably, eloquently and at length. *Unfortunately the facts were against him in both instances.*"

And in this connection, Mr. Lodge then uses this language:

"When the Constitution was adopted by the votes of the States at Philadelphia, and accepted by the votes of the States in popular convention, it is safe to say that there was not a man in the country, from Washington and Hamilton on the one side to George Clinton and George Mason on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment entered into by the States, *and from which each and every State had the right peaceably to withdraw—a right which was very likely to be exercised.*"

Mr. James C. Carter, now of New York, but a native of New England, and perhaps the most distinguished lawyer in this country to-day, in a speech delivered by him at the University of Virginia, in 1898, said:

"I may hazard the opinion that if the question had been made, not in 1860, but in 1788, immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, whether the Union as formed by that instrument could lawfully treat the secession of a State as rebellion, and suppress it by force, few of those who participated in forming that instrument would have answered in the affirmative."

NORTH'S ATTITUDE SINCE THE WAR.

And we should never forget this pregnant and, we think, conclusive fact in regard to this question, namely: the conduct of the North after the war in regard to Mr. Davis, General Lee, and others of our leaders. As is well known, Mr. Davis was indicted three times in their own courts upon charges which directly and necessarily involved a decision of the right of a State to secede from the Union. Immediately on the finding of these indictments, he (through his eminent Northern as well as Southern counsel) appeared at the bar of the court and demanded a speedy trial, in order that he might judicially vindicate his course and that of his people before the world. This right of trial was postponed by the Federal Government for nearly three years. During two of these years, he was confined in a casemate at Fortress Monroe and subjected to indignities and tortures, by which it was attempted to break the spirit of the distinguished captive; and at the same time to degrade the people whom he represented, and for whom he was a vicarious sufferer. It is hardly necessary to say, that this conduct is to-day universally regarded as not only unworthy of the representatives of the government which held Mr. Davis as its prisoner, but that it has made a page in its history of which it ought to be, and we believe is, ashamed.

When at last the Government consented to try the case, it declined to meet the real question involved, in its own chosen tribunal; and having been advised by the best lawyers and statesmen at the North, that the decision must be against the North and in favor of the South, in order to evade the issue, the Chief Justice himself suggested a technical bar to the prosecution, which was adopted and the cases dismissed. The South was entirely in the power of the North, and could do nothing but accept this, their own virtual confession that they were wrong and that we were right.

CRUEL, WICKED, RELENTLESS WAR.

And so we say, our comrades, that just because the States of the South did, in the most regular and deliberate way, exercise their constitutional and legal right to withdraw from a compact which they had never violated, but which the Northern States had confessedly violated time and again, a right which, as we have seen, was not only recognized by the leading statesmen of the North, but which it had threatened on several occasions to

put into execution—we say, just because the Southern States did take this perfectly legal step in a perfectly legal way, these same people of the North, with Abraham Lincoln as their head, proceeded, as we shall presently show, without warrant of law or justice, to inaugurate and wage against the South one of the most cruel, wicked and relentless wars of which history furnishes any record or parallel. Is there any wonder, then, that the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic would have us be silent about the facts which we have referred to, and not teach the truths of this history to our children, *when we thus condemn them out of their own mouths?*

But we come now to consider, who were the aggressors who inaugurated this wicked war?

We think it important to make this inquiry, for the reasons already given and because we apprehend, there is a common impression, that inasmuch as the South fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, it really thereby brought on the war, and was hence responsible for the direful consequences which followed the firing of that first shot. *Nothing could be further from the truth.* Mr. Hallam, in his Constitutional History of England, states a universally recognized principle, when he says:

"The aggressor in a war (that is, he who begins it) is not the first who uses force, but the first who renders force necessary."

Now which side, according to this high authority, was the aggressor in this conflict? Which side was it that *rendered the first blow necessary?*

WHAT MR. STEPHENS SAYS.

Says Mr. Stephens, in his "War Between the States": "I maintain that it (the war) was inaugurated and begun, though no blow had been struck, when the hostile fleet, styled the "Relief Squadron," with eleven ships carrying two hundred and eighty-five guns and two thousand four hundred men, was sent out from New York and Norfolk, with orders from the authorities at Washington to reinforce Fort Sumter, peaceably if permitted, *but forcibly if they must.*"

He further says:

"The war was then and there inaugurated and begun *by the authorities at Washington.* General Beauregard did not open fire upon Fort Sumter until this fleet was, to his knowledge, very near the Harbor of Charleston, and until he had enquired of Major Anderson, in command of the Fort, whether he would engage to take no part in the expected blow, then coming down upon him from the approaching fleet?"

Governor Pickens and General Beauregard had been notified from Washington of the approach of this fleet, and the objects for which it was sent, but this notice did not reach them (owing to the treachery and duplicity of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, practiced on the Commissioners sent to Washington by the Confederate Government, which are enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American citizen,) until the fleet had neared its destination. But Anderson refused to make any promise, and when he did this, *it became necessary* for Beauregard to reduce the fort as he did. Otherwise his command would have been exposed to two fires—one in front and the other in the rear.

SEWARD'S TREACHERY AND DUPLICITY.

I wish I had the time to give here the details of this miserable treachery and duplicity practiced on the Confederate Commissions by Mr. Seward, with, as he says, the knowledge of Mr. Lincoln. These gentlemen had been sent to Washington, as they stated in their letter to Mr. Seward, to treat with him, "with a view to a speedy adjustment of all questions growing

out of this political separation, upon such terms of amity and good will as the respective interests, geographical contiguity and future welfare of the two nations may render necessary."

I can only state that although Mr. Seward refused to treat with the Commissioners directly, he did so, through the medium of Justices Campbell and Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States; that through these intermediaries the Commissioners were given to understand that Fort Sumter would be evacuated within a few days, *and they were kept under that impression up to the 7th of April, 1861, although during that interval of twenty-three days the "Relief Squadron" was being put in readiness for reinforcing Sumter. And even on that date (the day after the Squadron was ordered to sail), Mr. Seward wrote Judge Campbell, "Faith as to Sumter fully kept; wait and see,"* when he must have known that nothing was further from the truth, and as events then transpiring conclusively showed. Judge Campbell wrote two letters to Mr. Seward, setting out all the details of the deception practiced on the Commissioners through him and Justice Nelson, and asked an explanation of his conduct. But no explanation was ever given, *simply because there was none that could be given.* And Mr. Seward's own memorandum, made by him at the time, shows that he was acting all through this matter with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Lincoln. History affords but few parallels, if any, to such base conduct on the part of those occupying the high and responsible positions then held by these men. The only excuse that can be given for this conduct, is that *they regarded it as a legitimate deception to practice in a war which they had then already inaugurated.*

LINCOLN ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. George Lunt, of Massachusetts, in speaking of the occurrences at Fort Sumter, uses this cautiously framed language, as the question of which side commenced the war is one about which the North is very sensitive. As we know, on the 7th of April, 1861, President Davis said:

"With the Lincoln administration rests the responsibility of precipitating a collision and the fearful evils of protracted civil war."

And so Mr. Lunt says:

"Whether the appearance of this fleet (the Relief Squadron) under the circumstances could be considered a pacific or hostile demonstration may be left to inference. Whether its total inaction during the fierce bombardment of the fort and its defence continued for days, and until its final surrender, justly bears the aspect of an intention to avoid the charge of aggression, and to give the whole affair the appearance of defence merely, may also be referred to the judgment of the reader."

The question also occurs, he says—

"Whether this sudden naval demonstration was not a palpable violation of the promised 'faith as to Sumter fully kept,' *as to be an unmistakable menace of 'aggression,' if not absolute aggression itself.*"

And he further says:

"It should also be considered that when the fleet came to anchor off Charleston bar, it was well known that many other and larger vessels of war, attended by transports containing troops and surf boats, and all the necessary means of landing forces, had already sailed from Northern ports—destination unknown—and that very considerable time must have been requisite to get this expedition ready for sea, during the period that assurances had been so repeatedly given of the evacuation of the fort.

"It bore the aspect certainly of a manoeuvre, which military persons, and sometimes, metaphorically, politicians, denominate '*stealing a march.*'"

He says further on:

"It was intended to 'draw the fire' of the Confederates, and was a *silent aggression*, with the object of producing an *active aggression* from the other side."

This very cautious statement, from this Northern writer, clearly makes the Lincoln Government the *REAL AGGRESSOR*, under the principle before enunciated by Mr. Hallam.

Mr. Williams, the Massachusetts writer before quoted from, says:

"There was no need for war. The action of the Southern States was legal and constitutional, and history will attest that it was reluctantly taken in the last extremity, in the hope of thereby saving their whole constitutional rights and liberties from destruction by Northern aggression, which had just culminated in triumph at the Presidential election by the union of the North against the South."

And he says further on:

"The South was invaded, and a war of subjugation, destined to be the most gigantic which the world has ever seen, was *begun by the Federal Government* against the seceding States, in complete and amazing disregard of the foundation principle of its own existence, as affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' and as established by the war of the Revolution for the people of the States respectively. The South accepted the contest thus *forced upon her*, with the eager and resolute courage characteristic of her proud-spirited people."

But I propose to show further that this war did not really begin with the sailing of that Northern fleet, and certainly not at Fort Sumter; and that the *first blow* was actually struck by John Brown and his followers, as the representatives of the abolitionists of the North, in *October, 1859, at Harper's Ferry, Va.*

THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

A Northern writer says of the "John Brown Raid":

"Of course, a transaction so flagitious, with its attendant circumstances affording such unmistakable proof of the spirit by which no small portion of the Northern population was actuated, could not but produce the profoundest impression upon the people of the South. *Here was an open and armed aggression*, whether clearly understood and encouraged beforehand, certainly exulted in afterwards, by persons of a very different standing from that of the chief actor in this bloody incursion in a peaceful State."

John Brown and his associates did attempt insurrection, and *did commit murder*, in that attempt, upon the peaceful, harmless citizens of Virginia, and he expatiated these, among the highest crimes known to the law, upon a felon's gallows. How was that execution received at the North? And in what way did the representatives of the Republican party endorse and adopt as their own the conduct of this felon in his outrages, his "first blow" struck against the South? We will let the same Northern writer tell. He says:

"In the tolling of bells and the firing of minute-guns upon the occasion of Brown's funeral; the meeting-houses were draped in mourning as for a hero; the prayers offered; the sermons and discourses pronounced in his honor as for a saint."

Two of Brown's accomplices were fugitives from justice, one in the State of Ohio, and the other in that of Iowa. Requisitions were issued for them by the Governor of Virginia; and the Governor of each of these Northern States refused to surrender the criminal, thus making themselves,

and the people they represented, to a degree at least, *particeps criminis*. And the newspapers have recently informed us, that the present Chief Magistrate of this nation, and the head of the same party, which deified John Brown, and approved of his crimes, has visited and stood "uncovered" at his grave, as if he still recognized him as the "forerunner" of him whom they term the "Savior of the Country"; so we regard, and rightly regard, his attempted insurrection, as the legitimate forerunner of the cruel, illegal and unjustifiable war, inaugurated and waged by Mr. Lincoln against the South.

AGGRESSIONS OF THE NORTH.

But we advance still a step further in the argument, to show from Northern authorities alone, still other *aggressions* of the North against the South, in *bringing on this war*. In his speech, entitled "Under the Flag," delivered in Boston, April 21st, 1861, Wendell Phillips used this language, which we are persuaded is the opinion of many misinformed people to-day, both at the North and at the South. He says:

"For thirty years the North has exhausted conciliation and compromise. They have tried every expedient; they have relinquished every right, they have sacrificed every interest, they have smothered keen sensibility to national honor, and Northern weight and supremacy in the Union; have forgotten they were the majority in numbers and in wealth, in education and in strength; have left the helm of government and the dictation of policy to the Southern States," &c.

We propose to show, from *the highest Northern sources*, that so far from the above statement being true, it is *exactly the opposite of the truth*.

Genl. John A. Logan, afterwards a Major-General in the Federal Army, a United States Senator, and a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Republican ticket, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 5th of February, 1861, uses this language:

"The Abolitionists of the North have constantly warred upon Southern institutions, by incessant abuse from the pulpit, from the press, on the stump, and in the halls of Congress, denouncing them as a sin against God and man . . . By these denunciations and lawless acts on the part of Abolition fanatics such results have been produced as to drive the people of the Southern States to a sleepless vigilance for the protection of their property and the preservation of their rights."

The Albany *Argus* of November 10th, 1860, said:

"We sympathize with, and justify the South as far as this; their rights have been invaded to the extreme limit possible within the forms of the Constitution; and beyond this limit; their feelings have been insulted, and their interests and honor assailed by almost every possible form of denunciation and invective; and if we deemed it certain that the real animus of the Republican party could be carried into the administration of the Federal Government, and become the permanent policy of the nation, we should think that all the instincts of self-preservation and of manhood, rightly impelled them to resort to revolution and a separation from the Union, and we would applaud them, and wish them God-speed in the adoption of such a remedy."

The Rochester *Union*, two or three days later, said:

"Restricting our remarks to actual violations of the Constitution, the North has led the way, and for a long period have been the sole offenders or aggressors." . . . "Owing to their peculiar circumstances, the Southern States cannot retaliate upon the North *without taking ground for secession*."

STARTED BY MR. SEWARD.

The New York *Express* said, on April 15th, 1861, (the day after the surrender of Sumter):

"The 'Irrepressible conflict' started by Mr. Seward, and endorsed by the Republican party, has at length attained to its logical foreseen result. That conflict undertaken 'for the sake of humanity' culminates now in inhumanity itself." . . . "The people of the United States, it must be borne in mind, petitioned, begged and implored these men (Lincoln, Seward, *et id*), who are become their accidental masters, to give them an opportunity to be heard before this unnatural strife was pushed to a bloody extreme, but their petitions were all spurned with contempt," &c.

Mr. George Lunt, a Boston lawyer, in an able work, published in 1866, entitled "The Origin of the Late War," from which we have before quoted, says of the action of the Northern people:

"But by incessantly working on the popular mind, through every channel through which it could be possibly reached, a state of feeling was produced which led to the enactment of Personal Liberty bills by one after another of the Northern Legislative Assemblies. At length fourteen of the sixteen Free States had provided statutes which rendered any attempt to execute the fugitive slave act so difficult as to be practically impossible, and placed each of those States in an attitude of virtual resistance to the laws of the United States."

If these acts were not nullification, what were they?

LINCOLN QUOTED AS PROOF.

We propose to introduce as our last piece of evidence that, which it seems to us, should satisfy the mind of the most critical and exacting, and which establishes, beyond all future cavil, which side was the aggressor in bringing on this conflict. We propose now to introduce Mr. Lincoln himself. In the latest life of this remarkable man, written by Ida M. Tarbell, and published by Doubleday & McClure Co. in 1900, she introduces a statement made to her by the late Joseph Medill, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, of what took place between Mr. Lincoln and a Committee of which he (Medill) was a member, sent from Chicago to Washington, to intercede with the authorities there to be relieved from sending more troops from Cook county, as was required by the new draft just then ordered, and which, as we know, produced riots in several parts of the North. The author makes Medill tell how his Committee first applied for relief to Mr. Stanton, and was refused, how they then went to Mr. Lincoln, who went with them to see Stanton again, and there listened to the reasons assigned *pro* and *con* for a change of the draft. He then says:

"I shall never forget how he (Lincoln) suddenly lifted his head and turned on us a black and frowning face:

"Gentlemen," he said, in a voice full of bitterness, 'After Boston, Chicago has been the chief instrument in bringing this war on the country. The Northwest has opposed the South, as New England has opposed the South. It is you who are largely responsible for making blood flow as it has. You called for war until we had it. You called for emancipation, and I have given it to you. Whatever you have asked, you have had. Now you come here begging to be let off. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves. I have a right to expect better things of you. Go home and raise your 6,000 extra men.'

And Medill adds that he was completely silenced by the truth of Lincoln's accusation, and that they went home and raised the 6,000 additional troops. We could multiply testimony of this kind almost indefinitely; but surely we have introduced enough not only to prove that the statement made by Mr. Phillips is utterly without foundation, but to show further, by the testimony of our *quondam enemies themselves*, that they

were the aggressors from every point of view, and that the South only resisted when, as the New York *Express* said of it at the time, it had, "in self-preservation, been driven to the wall, and forced to proclaim its independence."

VIRGINIA'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

We can only briefly allude to the noble efforts made by Virginia, through the "Peace Congress," to avert the conflict, and how these efforts were rejected almost with contempt by the North. Mr. Lunt, speaking of this noble action on the part of the "Mother of Presidents," as he calls Virginia, says:

"It was like a firebrand suddenly presented at the portals of the Republican Magazine, and the whole energy of the radicals was at once enlisted to make it of no effect."

Several of the Northern States sent no Commissioners to this Congress at all; others, like Massachusetts, only sent them at the last moment, and then sent only such as were known to be opposed to any compromise or conciliation.

The following letter of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, indicates too clearly the feelings of the Republican party at that time to require comment. It is dated February 11th, 1861, a week after the Congress assembled, and addressed to the Governor of his State. He says:

"Governor Bingham (the other Senator from Michigan) and myself telegraphed to you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right and they were wrong, that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here and can't get away. Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island are caving in, and there is some danger of Illinois; and now they beg us, for God's sake to come to their rescue and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send stiff-backed men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thin smoke. Still I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates.

"Truly your friend,

"Z. CHANDLER."

"His Excellency, Austin Blair."

"P. S.—Some of the Manufacturing States think that a fight would be awful. Without a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a curse."

Mr. Lunt says:

"If this truly eloquent and statesmanlike epistle does not express the views of the Republican managers at the time, it does at least indicate with sufficient clearness their relations towards the 'Peace Conference,' and the determined purpose of the radicals to have 'a fight,' and it furthermore foreshadows the actual direction given to future events."

HELD OUT TO THE LAST.

But I cannot protract this discussion further. Suffice it to say, that Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas did not secede, until Mr. Lincoln had actually declared war against the seven Cotton and Gulf States, then forming the Southern Confederacy, and called on these four States to furnish their quota of the seventy-five thousand troops called for by him to coerce these States. This act, on Mr. Lincoln's part, was without any real authority of law, and nothing short of the most flagrant usurpation, Congress alone having the power to declare war under the Constitution. He refused to convene Congress to consider the grave issues then confronting the country. But when it did assemble, on the 4th of

July, 1861, he tried to have his illegal usurpation validated; but Congress, although then having a Republican majority, refused to consider the resolution introduced for that purpose. The four States above named, led by Virginia, only left the Union then, after exhausting every honorable effort to remain in it, and only when they had to determine to fight *with* or *against* their sisters of the South. This was the dire alternative presented to them, and how could they hesitate longer what to do?

In the busy, bustling, practical times in which we live, it will doubtless be asked by many, and, with some show of plausibility, why we gather up, and present to the world, all this array of testimony concerning a cause, which is almost universally known as the "lost cause," and a conflict, which ended more than thirty-five years ago? Does it not, they ask, only tend to rekindle the embers of sectional strife, and can thus only do harm? You, our comrades, know that such is not our purpose or desire. Our reasons have been very briefly stated. It is the truth that constrains. The apologists for the North, using all the vehicles of falsehood, are insistent in spreading the poison; with it the antidote must go. If others attribute to us wrong motives in this matter, we are sorry, but we have no apologies to make to any such. We admit that the Confederate war is ended; that slavery and secession are forever dead, and we have no desire to revive them. We recognize, too, that this whole country is one country and our country. We desire that government and people doing that which is right, it may become in truth a glorious land, and may remain a glorious inheritance to our children and our children's children. But we believe the true way to preserve it as such an inheritance is to perpetuate in it the principles for which the Confederate soldier fought—the principles of Constitutional liberty, and of local self government—or, as Mr. Davis puts it, "the rights of their sires won in the Revolution, the State sovereignty, freedom and independence, which were left to us, as an inheritance to their posterity forever." This definition, a distinguished Massachusetts writer says, is "the whole case, and not only a statement, but a complete justification of the Confederate cause, to all who are acquainted with the origin and character of the American Union."

Yes, we repeat, this is our country, and of it, we would say, with Virginia's dead Laureate at the Yorktown celebration:

"Give us back the ties of Yorktown,
Perish all the modern hates,
Let us stand together, brothers,
In defiance of the Fates,
For the safety of the Union
Is the safety of the States"

At Appomattox, the Confederate flag was furled, and we are content to let it stay so forever. There is enough of glory and sacrifice encircled in its folds, not only to enshrine it in our hearts forever; but the very trump of fame must be silenced, when it ceases to proclaim the splendid achievements over which that flag floated.

BATTLE-FIELD, NOT A FORUM.

But, Appomattox was not a judicial forum; it was only a battle-field, a test of physical force, where the starving remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia, "wearied with victory," surrendered to "overwhelming numbers and resources." We make no appeal from that judgment, on the issue of force. But when we see the victors in that contest, meeting year by year and using the superior means at their command, to publish to the world, that they were *right* and that we were *wrong*, in that contest, saying that we were "Rebels" and "traitors," in defending our homes and fire-sides against their cruel invasion, that we had no legal right to withdraw from the Union, when we only asked to be let alone, and that we brought on that war; we say, when these, and other wicked and false charges are brought against us from year to year, and the attempt is systematically made to teach our children, that these things are true, and therefore, that

we do not deserve their sympathy and respect, because of our alleged wicked and unjustifiable course in that war and in bringing it on—*then it becomes our duty*, not only to ourselves, and our children, but to the thousands of brave men and women who gave their lives a "free-will offering," in defence of the principles for which we fought, to vindicate the justice of our cause, and to do this, we have to appeal only to the bar of truth and of justice.

THE TRUTH WILL LIVE.

We know the Muse of History may be, and often is, startled from her propriety for a time; but she will soon regain her equipoise. Our late enemy has unwittingly furnished the great reservoir from which the truth can be drawn, not only in what they have said about us and our cause, both before and since the war; but in the more than one hundred volumes of the official records published under the authority of Congress. We are content to await, "with calm confidence," the results of the appeal to these sources.

We have, as already stated, in this report, attempted to *vindicate our cause*, by referring to testimony furnished almost entirely from the speeches and writings of our adversaries, both before and since the war. *We believe we have succeeded in doing this.* Nay, the judgment, both of the justice of our cause, and the conduct of the war, on our part, has been written for us, and that too by the hand of a Massachusetts man. He says of us:

"Such exalted character and achievement are not all in vain. Though the Confederacy fell as an actual physical power, she lives illustrated by them, *eternally in her just cause—the cause of Constitutional liberty.*"

Then, in the language of Virginia's Laureate again, we say:

"Then stand up, oh my countrymen,
And unto God give thanks
On mountains and on hillsides
And by sloping river banks,
Thank God, that you were worthy
Of the grand Confederate ranks."

Since your last year's Report was mainly directed to the vindication of our people from the false charge that we went to war to perpetuate slavery, we have thought we could render no more valuable service in this Report, than to show—(1) That we were right on the real question involved in the contest; and (2) That notwithstanding this, and the further fact, that the South had never violated the Constitution, whilst the North had confessedly repeatedly done so; nay, that fourteen of the sixteen Free States had not only nullified, but had *defied* acts of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution, and the decisions of the Supreme Court sustaining those acts, *and that the North, and not the South, had brought on the war.* We believe we have established these propositions by evidence furnished by our late adversaries; and the last, by that of Mr. Lincoln himself. On this testimony, we think we can afford to rest our case. And we believe that the evidence furnished in our last Report, and in this, *will establish* the justice, both of our cause and of the conduct of our people in reference to the war.

HISTORIES IN OUR SCHOOLS.

The several histories, used in schools, were so fully discussed in our last Report, that we deem it unnecessary to add anything further on that subject. We are gratified to be able to report, that the two works, adversely criticised in our last Report, viz.: Fiske's and Cooper, Estill & Lemon's Histories, respectively, have found but little favor with the School Boards of our State. This is shown by the fact, that out of the 118 counties and corporations in the State but one has adopted Fiske's, and that one has purchased a supply of Jones' History, to be used by the pupils in studying the history pertaining to the war. That Cooper, Estill & Lemon's History

is now only used in six places; whilst all the other counties and corporations (with the exception of one, which uses Hansell's,) use either Mrs. Lee's or Dr. Jones' Histories, or the two conjointly, the relative use of these being as follows: Lee's, 68; Jones', 25; Lee and Jones, conjointly, 17.

It will thus be seen, that the danger apprehended from the use of the two works criticised, is reduced to the minimum. But we must not be satisfied until that danger is entirely removed by the abolishment of these books from the list of those adopted for use, by our State Board of Education. We are informed by this Board, that it can do nothing in this direction pending the terms of the existing contracts with the publishers of these works, which contracts expire on July 31st, 1902. But we are also informed, that under the provisions of a law, passed prior to the making of these contracts, it is competent for County and City School Boards, to change the text-books on the history of the United States whenever they deem it proper to do so. We would, therefore, urge these local boards to stop the use of the two works criticised in our last report, at once.

COMPOSED OF GOOD MEN.

It is also most gratifying to us to state, what you, perhaps, already know, that all three of the members of our State Board of Education, are not only native and true Virginians, but men devoted to the principles for which we fought, and that they, and each of them, stand ready to co-operate with us, as far as they can legally and properly do so, in having our children taught "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," in regard to the war, and the causes which led to it. *We would ask for nothing more, and we should ask for nothing less, from any source.*

We repeat the recommendation heretofore made, both to this Camp and to the United Confederate Veterans, that separate chairs of American history be established in all of our principal Southern Colleges, so that the youth of our land may be taught the truth as to the formation of this government, and of the principles for which their fathers fought for the establishment and maintenance of Constitutional liberty in our land.

Our attention has recently been called to the fact that in none of the histories used in our schools, is any mention made (certainly none compared with what it deserves) of the splendid services rendered our cause by the devoted and gallant band led by Col. John S. Mosby. This organization, whilst forming a part of Genl. Lee's Army, and at all times subject to his orders, was to all intents and purposes an independent command. We believe, that for its numbers and resources, it performed as gallant, faithful and efficient services as any other command in any part of our armies, and that no history of our cause is at all complete, that fails to give some general idea, at the least, of the deeds of devotion and daring performed by this gallant band and its intrepid leader.

UNION OF OUR FATHERS.

We sometimes hear (not often, it is true, but still too often) from those who were once Confederate soldiers themselves, or from the children of Confederates, such expressions as—"We are glad the South did not succeed in her struggle for independence." "We are glad that slavery is abolished," &c.

We wish to express our sincere sorrow and regret, that any of our people should so far forget themselves as to indulge in any such remarks. In the first place, we think they are utterly uncalled for, and in bad taste. In the second place, to some extent, they reflect upon the Confederate cause, and those who defended that cause; and in the third place, it seems to us, if *our own self-respect* does not forever seal our lips against such expressions, that the memories of a sacred past, the blood of the thousands and tens of thousands of those who died, the tears, the toils, the wounds, and the innumerable sacrifices of both the living and the dead, that were freely given for the success of that cause, would be an appeal against such expres-

sions, that could not be resisted. If all that is meant by the first of these expressions is, that the speaker means to say, "He is glad that the 'Union of our Fathers' is preserved," then we can unite with him in rejoicing at this, if this is the "Union of our Fathers," as to which we have the gravest doubts. But be this as it may; we have never believed that the subjugation of the South, or the success of the North, was either necessary, or the best way to preserve and perpetuate the "Union of our Fathers."

On the secession of Mississippi, her Convention sent a Commissioner from that State to Maryland, who, at that time, it may be sure, expressed the real objects sought to be obtained by secession by the great body of the Southern people. He said:

"Secession is not intended to break up the present Government, but to perpetuate it. We do not propose to go out by way of destroying the Union, as our fathers gave it to us, but we go out for the purpose of getting further guarantees and security for our rights," &c.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN BETTER.

And so we believe, that with the success of the South, the "Union of our Fathers", which the South was the principal factor in forming, and to which she was far more attached than the North, would have been restored and re-established; that in this Union the South would have been again the dominant people, the controlling power, and that its administration of the Government in that Union, would have been along constitutional and just lines, and not through Military Districts, attempted Confiscations, Force Bills, and other oppressive and illegal methods, such as characterized the conduct of the North for four years after the war, in its alleged restoration of a Union which it denied had ever been dissolved.

As to the abolition of slavery: Whilst we know of no one in the South who does not rejoice, that this has been accomplished, we know of no one, anywhere, so lost to every sense of right and justice, as not to condemn the iniquitous way in which this was done. But we feel confident that no matter how the war had ended, it would have resulted in the freedom of the slave, and as surely with the success of the South as with that of the North, although perhaps not so promptly.

We are warranted in this conclusion, from several considerations—(1) It was conclusively shown in our last Report, that we did not fight for the continuation of slavery, and that a large majority of our soldiers were non-slaveholders; (2) That our great leader, General Lee, had freed his slaves before the war, whilst General Grant held on to his until they were freed by the Emancipation Proclamation; and (3) Whilst Mr. Lincoln issued that proclamation, he said in his first inaugural:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. *I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.*"

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

With the success of the South, we believe emancipation would have followed by some method of compensation for the property rights in slaves, just as the North had received compensation for the same property, when held by it. Certainly it would not have been accomplished by *putting the whites under the heel of the blacks*, as was attempted by the North. In the contest between Lincoln and McClellan, in 1864, the people of the North were nearly equally divided on the issues involved in the war, Lincoln having received 2,200,000 votes in that contest, whilst McClellan received 1,800,000 (in round numbers). We know too, that Lincoln was not only a "minority" President, but a big "minority" President, his opponents having received a million more votes in 1860 than he received. So that, with a *divided* North, and a *united* South, on the principles for which we contended, if the South had been successful in the war, her people

would have dominated and controlled this country for the last thirty-five years, as they did the first seventy years of its existence, and, in our opinion, both the country and the South would have been benefited by that domination and control.

Again, think of the difference between the South being made to pay the war debt, and pensions of the North, and the latter having to pay those of the former. And again, we reason, that if the South, in all the serfdom and oppression in which she was left by the results of the war, has accomplished what she has—(she has made greater material advances in proportion than any other section)—what could she not have done, if she had been the conqueror instead of the conquered?

We simply allude to these material facts, with the hope that these, and every consideration dictated by self-respect, love of, and loyalty to, a sacred and glorious past, will prevent a repetition of the expressions of which we, as representatives of the Confederate cause and people, justly complain, and against which we earnestly protest.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN,
Acting Chairman History Committee.

During an intermission in the reading of the History Committee's report, Chairman W. A. Smoot, of the Committee on Distribution, made the following report:

STAUNTON, VA., October 10, 1900.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION.

Your Committee respectfully recommends that the various subjects in our Grand Commander's report be distributed as follows:

Nominations of Assistant Inspector-Generals while here.

Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Memorial Days—To Committee on Good of the Camp.

Paying Dues, Reports of Camps, Monument to President Jefferson Davis—To Committee on Finance.

Sons of Veterans—To Committee on Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Auxiliary.

Death of Past Grand Commanders—To a Special Committee to be appointed by our Grand Commander.

History—To History Committee.

Lee Camp Soldiers' Home—To Committee on Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. SMOOT,
J. F. CROCKER,
JOHN LAMB.

The report was adopted.

Judge Christian then resumed the reading of his report, but owing to the confusion in the hall, it was found necessary to suspend temporarily.

The following communication from the Sons of Veterans was read:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Virginia Division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, do hereby extend to the Grand Camp of Confederate

Veterans, now in session in this city, our most affectionate greeting, and the assurance of our most profound regard.

A copy teste:

J. H. SHEPHERD, JR.,
Secretary.

On motion of Capt. Lamb, it was received with thanks.

On motion of Comrade T. C. Morton, the report of the History Committee was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Comrade Morton, it was ordered that when this Camp adjourn, it will be until 8 o'clock to-night.

Adopted.

On motion of Comrade Smoot, the Camp adjourned.

October 11, 1900, 8 o'clock P. M.

The Camp was called to order by Grand-Commander Stith Bolling.

The Committee on Finance, through its Chairman, Col. W. A. Smoot, presented the following report:

STAUNTON, VA., October 11, 1900.

The Committee on Finance respectfully submit the following report on the Quartermaster-General's report, find it correct, with the proper vouchers presented, examined, and approved:

Receipts during the year.....	\$476 26
Disbursements.....	218 55

Leaving balance in hands of Quartermaster-General.....	\$257 71
--	----------

We find bills of—

J. L. Hill Printing Co.....	\$ 69 25
Baughman Stationery Co.....	7 25
Adjutant-General's bill for sundries.....	67 52
Adjutant-General's salary for past year.....	150 00

Making debits by Grand Camp, and not paid at this time.....	\$294 02
Less balance in hands Quartermaster-General.....	257 71

Deficit.....	\$ 36 31
--------------	----------

The Grand Camp is fortunate in having a Quartermaster-General so competent earnest, and accurate. Your Committee would most respectfully urge on all our subordinate Camps the recommendations of our Grand Commander on monument of President Jefferson Davis.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. EWELL,
W. A. SMOOT,
JAMES MACGILL.

The report was received and filed on motion of Dr. Hyde.

The Committee on Distribution made a report.

On motion of Dr. Hyde, the report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Good of the Camp presented the following report:

COMMITTEE ON GOOD OF THE CAMP.

Your Committee would call the attention of the Grand Camp to the fact that there are now upon the roster—

Nine Camps which have never made any report, nor paid dues.

Eighteen Camps which have made no report for from two to — years.

Fourteen Camps which have paid no dues for from 2 to — years.

That the annual assessment on such Camps as pay their dues, had at last meeting of Grand Camp to be raised from five to ten cents per member.

Your Committee begs leave to suggest that Article VIII be amended by the addition of the following:

SECTION 2. When any Camp shall be in arrears of dues for two years, the Quartermaster-General shall notify said Camp, sending a copy of this Article, and if the dues of said Camp be not paid at or before the next meeting of the Grand Camp, the Quartermaster-General shall report such Camp, and the Camp shall be dropped from the roster. Any Camp so dropped may be reinstated upon application to the Grand Camp, in session, or to the Grand Commander in the interval between sessions, upon payment of last assessment.

Your Committee would suggest that the delegates call attention of the members of subordinate Camps to the great use which can be made of Camps as fraternal organizations.

W. KEAN, *Chairman*,
JOHN C. EWELL,
S. S. BROOKE.

Section No. 1 was taken up and discussed.

On motion of Judge Christian, Section 1 was adopted.

On motion of Judge Christian, Section 2 was adopted.

Section 3 was withdrawn by Comrade Kean.

The Committee on Legislation, through Comrade Kean, reported that no report had been formulated.

Comrade Kean offered a resolution that the Grand Camp return its thanks to the Finance Committee of the present House of Delegates of Virginia for kind and courteous treatment.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Sons of Veterans, through Col. R. L. Maury, presented a verbal report, stating that the Sons are satisfied with the privileges at present granted them by the Grand Camp.

The following resolution was presented by Comrade Stratton regarding the Lee Camp Portrait Gallery:

Be it Resolved, That the Grand Camp hereby recommend to the subordinate Camps, that every Camp make efforts to present to R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, C. V. Portrait Gallery, a portrait of some distinguished comrade, during 1900-1901.

The resolution was adopted.

Judge Christian offered the following resolution concerning the Hollywood Memorial Association:

WHEREAS, The ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association are making a careful investigation of the condition of the Confederate cemeteries throughout the State, with the view of appealing to the General Assembly for aid in properly caring for the graves of our dead comrades, many of which are sadly neglected; and,

WHEREAS, We recognize, that the burden of caring for these graves in the future is now too heavy to be borne by our devoted women, and should properly fall on the State for which these brave men freely gave their lives; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia, That we heartily endorse the movement of the ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association, and unite with them in asking the General Assembly of Virginia to make an appropriation for the purposes indicated.

Secondly, That the members of this body hereby pledge themselves to use their best efforts with their several representatives to secure the passage of a bill making an appropriation for the foregoing purpose.

The resolutions were adopted.

The following resolution, looking to providing a special burial service, was presented by Comrade W. T. Meade:

Resolved, That this Grand Camp instruct their Chaplain to prepare a suitable burial service for our veterans, and that the same, with the approval of the Grand Commander, be printed and distributed to the subordinate Camps to be used.

Comrade Brown moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

This motion was defeated.

The resolution was then adopted.

Comrade Gervas Storrs presented the following resolution in regard to memorial services:

STAUNTON, VA., October 11, 1900.

WHEREAS, As the years roll by, and our ranks are rapidly growing thinner, we recognize the importance of drawing closer and closer to one another, and to the great Captain of our salvation; and,

WHEREAS, The recommendation of our last meeting, as well as our Commander's report, have endorsed the same,

Resolved, That we again would express our approval of annual memorial meetings for all of our Camps, and would urge that each Camp in the State set aside one meeting each year, or at least use a part of some regular meeting for that purpose.

The resolution was adopted.

The following communication was read from Mrs. Nellie Hotchkiss McCullough, of the Staunton Daughters of the Confederacy:

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY,

STAUNTON, VA., October 10, 1900.

General STITH BOLLING, *Grand Commander*,

Grand Camp of Virginia, C. V.:

MY DEAR SIR,—Will you please present these copies of the "Trials and Trials of Jefferson Davis" to the Commander of each Camp, with the compliments of the Central Committee of the Jefferson Davis Monument Committee?

The J. E. B. Stuart Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy have on sale some souvenirs, the chief one being a "Confederate Calendar" for 1901. It is sold for the Davis Monument Fund, and the price is only twenty-five cents.

With the greetings of the Daughters of the Confederacy, in Staunton, to the assembled Veterans, I have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully,

NELLIE HOTCHKISS McCULLOUGH,

Chairman Davis Monument Committee;

President Grand Division of Virginia, U. D. C.

The following resolution was presented by Comrade John Lamb, relating to the report of the History Committee:

WHEREAS, The reports of the History Committee, made at the last meeting of this Grand Camp, and at this meeting, contain historical material of such value and importance, that it should be put in some permanent form for preservation and future reference; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia hereby request that Comrade John P. McGuire, of Richmond, will combine and publish said reports, with such notes and annotations as may be in his opinion requisite and proper to make said reports more valuable and complete for testimonial use.

The resolution was adopted.

Comrade T. W. Sydnor presented the following resolution relating to the proposed statue to the memory of J. E. B. Stuart:

WHEREAS, It is proposed to erect in the late Capitol of the Confederacy an equestrian statue to commemorate the virtues and heroic deeds of that peerless

cavalry leader of the Army of Northern Virginia, General J. E. B. Stuart; and,

WHEREAS, It is proper that this organization should lend its moral and material aid to the consummation of this splendid task; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Grand Camp, heartily endorsing the movement, earnestly recommends to each Camp in the State the importance of co-operating with the Executive Committee of the Veteran Cavalry Association; that we urge upon each one to make a special contribution, and appeal to them to interest their respective communities in the work, so that it may be consummated through the united efforts of the Virginia people within the shortest possible time.

The resolution was adopted.

The following appeal from the managers of the Confederate Home for Needy Woven was read by Judge Christian:

For the Grand Camp—Report from the Women's Confederate Home, Richmond.

The Home for Needy Confederate Woman was begun (or the movement rather) in March, 1897, in which a bazaar was held for the purpose of starting a fund looking to the foundation of such a Home. At the said bazaar we realized (over and above expenses) \$1,000 to which has been added \$500 more, as the result of another bazaar held this past March.

We have secured a charter from the State, written by Judge Geo. L. Christian in 1897, which exempts us from "county, municipal, and city and State taxes."

The funds resulting from the above-mentioned bazaars are deposited in the Metropolitan Bank of Richmond. We also received from the last Legislature \$1,000, "to be used in the purchase of a Home." We have bought a house and made the first payment with the \$1,000 given us by the State.

We will open our Home the fifteenth of this month, and will be glad of the sympathy and assistance of the Grand Camp in carrying out our enterprise. We have but little to start with, but believing this to be the work of our Heavenly Father, and that He "considers the poor," and knowing the sympathetic hearts that beat under the "Jackets of Gray" that are with us in this movement, we feel emboldened to proceed. We have had many trials and difficulties to surmount in the last four years, but we are bravely pushing forward, with the widow of Gen. Geo. E. Pickett at the head of the charge. "Homeless Confederate women" are writing for admission from all over the State of Virginia, and several from North Carolina, but we cannot admit them all, although our hearts would prompt us so to do, for our means are limited.

We are in need of money, provisions, etc., and while (as some Camps have written us) they are not in a financial condition to contribute money, they can give us farm produce, etc. From the Eastern Shore comes the offer of fish (packed, from the factories) and oysters. The applications from our needy sisters are most touching, and come with the certificates of surviving generals, captains, and officers of the companies and regiments to which these soldiers belong, and also from notary-publics with the seal of Virginia affixed thereto. We leave our case in your hands, feeling assured that you will feel as we do in this matter, and take such action as you feel will be of most benefit to us. We wish it known that this Home is a "memorial to the Women of the Confederacy." It is their first appeal. We also propose to perpetuate it as a college, training school, or whatever in the future may suggest itself as being the most practical

manner in which the most good can be done, as a monument to the "Women of the Confederacy."

The following resolution, in connection with the appeal, was offered by Judge Christian:

WHEREAS, The ladies of Richmond have obtained a charter, and are about to establish a Home for Needy Confederate Women, in that city; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, That we give to this movement our cordial endorsement and approval.

Second, That we recommend to the Camps throughout the State to co-operate in this movement, and to render thereto such material aid as they are able, respectively, to render.

Capt. Stratton moved to refer the matter to the Grand Commander and three Lieutenant Grand Commanders, with power to act.

Col. Smoot moved to lay the matter on the table.

This motion was lost on a division by a vote of twenty-eight to twenty-six.

Capt. Stratton's motion was then adopted.

A report of the Committee on Distribution was presented.

The Grand Commander announced the following Committee on the death of Past-Commanders: Dr. John P. Hyde, Rev. A. C. Hopkins, and Harry Wooding.

The Camp adjourned, to meet at the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, at 9:30 A. M., and in the Convention Hall at 11 A. M., to-morrow.

FRIDAY, October 12, 1900, 9:30 o'clock A. M.

The Grand Camp assembled this morning at the school for the Deaf and the Blind, in response to the invitation extended by Superintendent W. A. Bowles, to witness an exhibition of the mode of teaching the unfortunate children. The entertainment was greatly enjoyed by every one, especially the touching rendition of "Nearer My God to Thee," in the sign language. After the entertainment a photograph of the Grand Camp, in a body, was taken on the porch of the Institution.

MORNING SESSION, October 12, 1900, 11 o'clock.

The Grand Commander called the meeting to order. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. J. P. Hyde, of Winchester, Va. The Committee on the death of Past Grand Commanders presented the following report and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of this Grand Camp, it has pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable wisdom to remove from among us our honored and beloved Past-Grand-Commanders John J. Williams and Thos. A. Brander, whose incomparable labors and eminent services, in the cause they so well loved, were ever recognized and highly appreciated by this Grand Camp, and whose record for noble deeds, devotion to duty, integrity of character, and for all that is great and good, is forever embalmed in the memory of one and all; therefore, be it

Resolved by this Grand Camp in convention assembled, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine Mandate that has deprived us of the valued presence, wise counsels, and noble examples of these, our honored and gifted comrades, we recognize that we have sustained, as a Grand Camp, an irreparable loss, and while we realize with profound sorrow that we shall never again behold their manly forms, nor hear their cheering voices among us, we have every assurance they have triumphantly crossed the river, and now with their beloved comrades, gone before, rest forever under the shade of the eternal trees; and further

Resolved, That we, their surviving comrades, will never cease to cherish their memories and emulate their example, and that the Adjutant-General be directed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to their bereaved families.

JOHN P. HYDE,
A. C. HOPKINS,
HARRY WOODING.

On motion of Col. T. C. Morton, the report and resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

The annual election of officers was then taken up. First-Lieutenant Commander Maury was nominated for Grand Commander by Col. Wm. Kean.

Grand Commander Stith Bolling was put in nomination by Comrade H. C. Roper.

Col. R. C. Marshall seconded the nomination of Col. Maury.

Gen. Bolling, in a happy speech, positively declined the nomination.

On motion, the nominations were closed. Col. Maury was then elected Grand Commander of the Grand Camp for the ensuing year, Quartermaster-General Washington Taylor casting the unanimous ballot of the Camp.

Col. T. C. Morton nominated Second-Lieutenant Grand Commander Thomas W. Smith, of Suffolk, for First-Lieutenant Grand Commander.

On motion, the nominations were closed. Col. Smith was then unanimously elected First-Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Grand Camp for the ensuing year, Quartermaster-General Washington Taylor casting the ballot of the Camp.

On motion of Comrade J. Taylor Stratton, Third-Lieutenant Grand Commander James Macgill was nominated for Second-Lieutenant Grand Commander.

On motion, the nominations were closed, Quartermaster-General Washington Taylor casting the unanimous ballot of the Camp.

Col. Macgill was then elected Second-Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Grand Camp for the ensuing year.

For Third-Lieutenant Grand Commander, Col. Kean nominated Thos. D. Ranson, of Staunton.

On motion, the nominations were closed.

Captain Thomas D. Ranson was then elected Third-Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Grand Camp for the ensuing year, Quartermaster-General Washington Taylor casting the unanimous ballot of the Camp.

Judge John C. Ewell nominated Col. T. C. Morton for Inspector-General, Judge Christian seconding the nomination.

On motion, the nominations were closed.

Col. T. C. Morton was then re-elected Inspector-General of the Grand Camp for the ensuing year, Quartermaster-General Washington Taylor casting the unanimous ballot of the Camp.

Col. James Macgill nominated Col. Washington Taylor for Quartermaster-General, Capt. R. C. Marshall seconding the nomination.

On motion, the nominations were closed.

Col. Washington Taylor was re-elected Quartermaster-General of the Grand Camp for the ensuing year, Quartermaster-General casting the unanimous ballot.

Major E. H. Barclay nominated Dr. John P. Hyde for Chaplain-General.

On motion, nominations were closed.

Dr. John P. Hyde was then elected Chaplain-General of the Grand Camp for the ensuing year, Quartermaster-General Washington Taylor casting the unanimous ballot.

Col. Wm. A. Smoot nominated Dr. John S. Powell for Surgeon-General.

On motion, nominations were closed.

Dr. John S. Powell was then re-elected Surgeon-General of the Grand Camp for the ensuing year, Quartermaster-General Washington Taylor casting the unanimous ballot.

On motion of Col. Kean, the thanks of the Grand Camp were tendered to Adjutant-General Thomas Ellett, for his efficient services, by a rising vote.

For the next meeting place Petersburg was put in nomination by Col. McIlhaney.

Col. H. C. Roper extended an invitation from Petersburg, on behalf of A. P. Hill Camp of that city, which was seconded by Rev. W. W. Lear, also of the Cockade City.

Lynchburg was put in nomination by Hon. J. C. Featherston, and then withdrawn by him in favor of Petersburg.

Col. Morton moved that Petersburg be selected as the next place of meeting of this Grand Camp.

Adopted.

Invitation to recitations and music by committee of Stonewall Jackson Camp and J. E. B. Stuart Chapter U. D. C. accepted.

The Grand Camp of Virginia, the Sponsors and Maids of Honor, the Sons of Veterans, and the Daughters of the Confederacy, are cordially invited to an entertainment of music and recitations at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium to-night at 8 o'clock.

J. N. MCFARLAND,
PROF. WALLER,
MRS. S. T. McCULLOUGH,
MISS N. R. HOOLEY,

*Committee on behalf of Stonewall Jackson Camp, C. V.,
and J. E. B. Stuart Chapter U. D. C.*

Capt. Harry Wooding moved that the thanks of the Grand Camp be returned to Stonewall Jackson Camp, C. V., Stonewall Jackson Camp of Sons of Veterans, J. E. B. Stuart Chapter of the U. D. C., the Press of the State, Stonewall Jackson Brigade Band, and Superintendent Bowles of the School for Deaf and Blind, and Superintendent Blackford of Western State Hospital.

Adopted.

Comrade Kean offered a resolution that the thanks of the Grand Camp be returned Mrs. Washington Taylor for the way that the Quartermaster-General had discharged his duties.

Adopted.

Comrade Kean, chairman of the Committee for "the Good of the Camp," made the following report:

STAUNTON, VA., October 12, 1900.

Your Committee on Good of the Grand Camp would respectfully report, that they recommend all subordinate Camps to write to Mrs. Dunlop, who will fur-

nish blanks of "Roll of Honor," and that the Camps see that these blanks are filled with the records of soldiers, both living and dead, who enlisted in their localities, and return the same to Mrs. Dunlop.

W. KEAN,
JOHN C. EWELL.

Adopted.

Judge Christian moved that the report of the Inspector-General be adopted.

Carried.

Col. Wm. Kean moved that the thanks of the Grand Camp be returned to Grand-Commander Stith Bolling, for his splendid services, by a rising vote.

The motion was unanimously adopted, the new Grand Commander, Col. R. L. Maury, in the chair.

Comrade D. A. Brown moved that the Camp adjourn with a service of song and the Benediction.

Carried.

Capt. F. W. Cunningham was called to the stand, and sung "In the Sweet Bye and Bye," members of the Grand Camp joining in.

The Benediction was then pronounced by Chaplain-General John P. Hyde, and the Camp adjourned, to meet in Petersburg at the call of the Grand Commander.

STITH BOLLING,
Grand Commander.

THOMAS ELLETT,
Adjutant-General.

By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations

OF THE

GRAND CAMP CONFEDERATE VETERANS,

Department of Virginia.

ARTICLE I.

Title.

The title of this association is the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The object of the Grand Camp is to assist all worthy Confederate veterans who are indigent and in distress; to aid and encourage the formation of Confederate Veteran Camps as the means thereto, and to unite all such Camps in the Department of Virginia in this association.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

SECTION 1. The Grand Commander, all Past-Grand Commanders, all Past Commanders and Commanders of existing Camps, in the Department of Virginia, shall be entitled to membership in the Grand Camp, by virtue of their several offices. And each Camp in the Department shall be entitled to representation in the meetings of the Grand Camp, by election of delegates thereto from its members, in the ratio of one delegate for every twenty-five members, or fractions thereof exceeding fourteen. In the absence of any Commander of a Camp, the senior officer of such Camp may attend in his place, and each member and delegate shall be entitled to one vote.

SEC. 2. Elections for delegates to the Grand Camp shall take place annually at a regular or called meeting of each Camp, at such time preceding the annual meeting of the Grand Camp as the subordinate Camp may appoint; and such elections shall be duly certified to the Adjutant-General of the Grand Camp.

ARTICLE IV.

Meetings.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Grand Camp shall be held at such place as may be directed by the Grand Camp, and at such time as may be ordered by the Grand Commander.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be convened by order of the Grand Commander, or at the request of a majority of the Camps composing the Grand Camp.

ARTICLE V.

Officers.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Grand Camp shall be a Grand Commander, First-Lieutenant Grand Commander, Second-Lieutenant Grand Commander, Third-Lieutenant Grand Commander, an Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General, and Chaplain-General, all of whom, except the Adjutant-General, shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Grand Camp. The Adjutant-General shall be appointed by the Grand Commander.

SEC. 2. The Staff of the Grand Commander shall consist of the Adjutant-General and two Aides-de-Camp, the Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General, and Chaplain General, none of whom shall have a vote in the Grand Camp, by virtue of their positions merely as staff officers.

SEC. 3. The Adjutant-General and two Aides-de-Camp, appointed by the Grand Commander, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Grand Commander. All other officers elected by the Grand Camp shall enter on their duties upon the adjournment of the meeting at which they are elected, and hold office until the next annual meeting of the Grand Camp, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. Only all members of the Grand Camp, or of any of the Camps composing it, shall be eligible to any office or committee in the Grand Camp.

ARTICLE VI.

Duties of Officers.

SECTION 1. The Grand Commander shall preside at the meetings of the Grand Camp. He shall decide all questions coming before him pertaining to the Grand Camp during the intervals between its meetings, subject to appeal to the Grand Camp, or to the Advisory Council hereinafter provided. He shall approve all requisitions properly drawn on the Quartermaster-General, and shall study the interest of the Department generally with a view to advancing the objects for which the Camps are confederated. He shall take command on all public occasions where the Camps of this Department are assembled, and shall make report to the Grand Camp at each annual meeting. In his absence, or in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Grand Commander, the duties of his office shall devolve successively upon the Lieutenant Grand Commanders in the order of their rank.

SEC. 2. The Adjutant-General shall keep the minutes of the Grand Camp and a record of all its transactions. He shall draw all orders on the Quartermaster-General authorized by the Grand Camp, keep a file of all official papers, make out once each year a return of the Camps, and perform such other duties as may be necessary pertaining to his office, under Department orders.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Inspector-General, under the direction of the Grand Commander, to institute Camps, to inspect and report annually to the Grand Camp the condition of the Camps, and perform such other duties as may be required by the Grand Commander.

SEC. 4. The Quartermaster-General shall have custody of all funds and property of the Grand Camp, and pay all duly-authorized orders drawn on him by the Adjutant-General, countersigned by the Grand Commander. He shall collect all dues and assessments for the Grand Camp, shall keep a record and account of his transactions, and annually make report thereof to the Grand Commander, to be laid before the Grand Camp.

SEC. 5. All other officers of the Grand Camp shall perform the usual duties of their several offices, and such other duties as may be required of them by the Grand Commander.

SEC. 6. All disbursing officers shall give bond, with sufficient surety, in such sums as may be required by the Grand Camp.

ARTICLE VII.

Advisory Council.

SECTION 1. There shall be an Advisory Council, composed of the Grand Commander and the Commanders of the several Camps, which shall meet subject to call of the Grand Commander, whenever in his judgment business of sufficient importance may justify its convening. Nine members shall be a quorum to transact business. The Grand Commander shall preside at meetings of the Advisory Council, or in his absence the next senior officer then in command of the Grand Camp.

SEC. 2. The Advisory Council shall act for the Grand Camp in the interval between annual sessions. When called together, any Commander of a Camp, being unable to attend, may be represented in the meeting by the next ranking officer of his Camp.

SEC. 3. The Advisory Council, whenever assembled, shall have power to hear and determine any question touching the reputation, discipline and good order of the Grand Camp, and for the purpose may organize a Court-Martial from among its members, to try any officer or member of the Grand Camp upon charges and specifications duly preferred for a violation of the good order and discipline of the same, and may for such cause remove from office or dismiss such persons from membership in the Grand Camp.

ARTICLE VIII.

Assessments.

SECTION 1. Each of the Camps composing the Grand Camp shall be assessed and pay ten cents per member annually, to defray the expenses of the Grand Camp; and no camp shall be entitled to representation at any meeting of the Grand Camp unless its assessment has been paid to the Quartermaster-General or other proper officer prior to or at said meeting.

SEC. 2. When any Camp shall be in arrears of dues for two years, the Quartermaster-General shall notify said Camp, sending a copy of this article, and if the dues of said Camp be not paid at or before the next meeting of the Grand Camp, the Quartermaster-General shall report such Camp, and the Camp shall be dropped from the roster. Any Camp so dropped may be reinstated upon application to the Grand Camp in session, or to the Grand Commander in the interval between sessions, upon payment of last assessment.

ARTICLE IX.

Seal and Badge.

SECTION 1. The Great Seal of the Confederate States of America is adopted as the corporate seal of the Grand Camp.

SEC. 2. The Badge of the Grand Camp shall be the Virginia and Confederate Battle-Flags, with standards crossed, as now used.

ARTICLE X.

Headquarters.

The headquarters of the Department shall be at the place of residence of the Grand Commander.

ARTICLE XI.

Agreement and Withdrawals.

SECTION 1. All the Camps composing this confederation agree to be bound by the acts of the Grand Camp in all matters pertaining to the Grand Camp.

SEC. 2. Any Camp shall have the right to withdraw from the Grand Camp, whenever its members in regular meeting shall so decide, five members thereof

having given written notices, at a previous meeting, of their intention to bring the question of withdrawal before their Camp. Reasonable notice of such intention shall also be given by such Camp to the Grand Commander. Officers of the Grand Camp, in case of the withdrawal of their Camps, will vacate their positions.

ARTICLE XII.

Order of Business.

The following shall be the Order of Business in the meetings of the Grand Camp:

1. Opening with Prayer.
2. Officers' Roll-Call.
3. Reading of Minutes of Last Meeting.
4. Report of Grand Commander.
5. Report of Other Officers.
6. Report of Standing Committees.
7. Report of Special Committees.
8. Communications, Memorials, etc.
9. Unfinished Business.
10. Election of Officers.
11. Place of Next Meeting.
12. New Business.
13. Good of the Grand Camp.
14. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XIII.

Standing Committees.

The following shall be the Standing Committees of the Grand Camp:

- Committee on Finance.
- Committee on School History.
- Committee on Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Auxiliaries.
- Committee on Good of Grand Camp.
- Committee on Distribution.
- Committee on Legislature.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments.

These By-Laws, Rules and Regulations may be amended at any annual or special called meeting of the Grand Camp, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE XV.

The Rules of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and the Rules of Parliamentary Law, as recognized in Virginia, so far as applicable to the proceedings of the Grand Camp, shall be observed in the meetings of the Grand Camp.

These By-Laws, Rules and Regulations shall be in force from the date of their adoption.

ROSTER OF THE CAMPS

COMPOSING THE GRAND CAMP CONFEDERATE VETERANS,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

1. R. E. Lee, No. 1, Richmond, Com. D. C. Richardson, Adjutant J. Taylor Stratton, Richmond, Va.
2. Maury, No. 2, Fredericksburg, Com. Dan. M. Lee, Adjutant W. S. Smith, Fredericksburg, Va.
3. Pickett-Buchanan, Norfolk, Com. W. B. Browne, Adjutant T. B. Jackson, Norfolk, Va.
4. Stonewall, Portsmouth, Com. Jos. L. Bilisoly, Adjutant J. Thos. Dunn, Portsmouth, Va.
5. R. E. Lee, No. 2, Alexandria, Com. J. C. Wilburn, Adjutant E. H. O'Brien, Alexandria, Va.
6. A. P. Hill, No. 1, Petersburg, Com. W. E. Harwood, Adjutant Carter R. Bishop, Petersburg, Va.
7. Clinton-Hatcher, Leesburg, Com. E. V. White, Adjutant W. N. Wise, Leesburg, Va.
8. Garland-Rodes, Lynchburg, Com. Thos. T. Munford, Adjutant Tipton D. Jennings, Lynchburg, Va.
9. George E. Pickett, Richmond, Com. W. U. Bass, Adjutant M. W. Hazlewood, Richmond, Va.
10. R. E. Lee, No. 3, Hampton, Com. J. W. Richardson, Adjutant W. T. Dougherty, Hampton, Va.
11. Urquhart-Gillette, Courtland, Com. L. R. Edwards, Franklin, Va.; Adjutant W. W. White, Silverton, Va.
12. John R. Cooke, West Point, Com. A. W. Eastwood, Adjutant W. W. Green, West Point, Va.
13. William Watts, Roanoke, Com. Tuley J. Mitchell, Adjutant E. T. Beall, Roanoke, Va.
14. John Bowie-Strange, Charlottesville, Com. ———, Adjutant W. N. Wood, Charlottesville, Va.
15. A. P. Hill, No. 2, Culpeper, Com. W. A. Hill, Locust Dale, Va.; Adjutant W. P. Hill, Culpeper, Va.
16. Ewell, Prince William county, Com. J. C. Colvin, Aiden, Va.; Adjutant B. D. Merchant, Manassas, Va.
17. Callicote-Wrenn, Isle of Wight C. H., Com. N. F. Young, Adjutant E. E. Edwards, Isle of Wight C. H., Va.
18. J. E. B. Stuart, No. 1, Dinwiddie C. H., Com. Chas. E. Abernathy, Adjutant A. M. Orgain, Jr., Dinwiddie C. H., Va.
19. Thornton-Pickett, Farmville, Com. S. W. Paulett, Adjutant B. M. Cox, Farmville, Va.
20. Stover, Strasburg, Com. R. D. Funkhouser, Maurertown, Va.; Adjutant L. Hurn, Strasburg, Va.

21. J. A. Early, Rocky Mount, Com. George M. Helms, Adjutant Charles D. Lee, Rocky Mount, Va.
22. Turner Ashby Winchester, Com. R. T. Barton, Adjutant Philip W. Boyd, Winchester, Va.
23. Magruder-Ewell, Williamsburg, Com. ————, Adjutant H. T. Jones, Williamsburg, Va.
24. J. E. B. Stuart, No. 2, Berryville, Clarke county, Com. R. Powell Page, Boyce, Va.; Adjutant W. T. Milton, Berryville, Va.
25. Stonewall Jackson, Staunton, Com. H. M. McIlhane, Adjutant John S. McCorkle, Staunton, Va.
26. L. A. Armistead, Boydton, Com. Thomas D. Jeffress, Adjutant W. F. Clark, Chase City, Va.
27. Louisa, Louisa C. H., Com. William Kean, Thompson X Roads, Va.; Adjutant W. T. Meade, Louisa, Va.
28. G. C. Wharton, Radford, Com. G. C. Wharton, Adjutant Elijah M. Ingles, Radford.
29. Page-Puller, Gloucester C. H., Com. Maryus Jones, Adjutant Wm. E. Wyatt, Gloucester C. H., Va.
30. Niemyer-Shaw, Berkeley, Com. John A. Morgan, Adjutant T. H. Sykes, Berkeley, Va.
31. John W. Rowan, Charlestown, W. Va., Com. Julius C. Holmes, Adjutant C. F. Gallaher, Charlestown, W. Va.
32. Lee-Jackson, Lexington, Com. J. P. Moore, Adjutant W. C. Steuart, Lexington, Va.
33. James F. Preston, Christiansburg, Com. H. D. Wade, Adjutant J. H. Kipps, Christiansburg, Va.
34. H. A. Carrington, Smithville, Com. T. W. Scott, Drake's Branch, Va.; Adjutant John B. Faris, Smithville, Va.
35. William S. Grymes, Gordonsville, Com. Wm. H. Rickett, Orange, Va.; Adjutant R. H. Stratton, Gordonsville, Va.
36. Magruder, Newport News, Com. Walter W. Faulkner, Adjutant T. N. Eubank, Newport News, Va.
37. Highland, Monterey, Com. J. C. Matheny, Adjutant O. Wilson, Monterey, Va.
38. H. A. Wise and W. H. F. Lee, Lunenburg, Com. Stith Bolling, Petersburg, Va.; Adjutant R. A. Moore, Rehoboth, Va.
39. Lane-Diggs, Mathews C. H., Com. John B. Donovan, Adjutant Sands Smith, Mathews, Va.
40. J. C. Carpenter, Covington, Com. William A. Rinehart, Adjutant S. S. Carpenter, Covington, Va.
41. Appomattox, Appomattox C. H., Com. R. B. Poore, West Appomattox; Adjutant T. J. Stratton, Appomattox, Va.
42. James A. Walker, Pulaski, Com. C. L. Teaney, Adjutant R. H. Stewart, Pulaski, Va.
43. Bath, Warm Springs, Com. William M. McAllister, Millboro, Va.; Adjutant George Mustoe, Healing Springs, Va.
44. Tom Smith, Suffolk, Com. Thomas W. Smith, Adjutant Richard S. Boykin, Suffolk, Va.
45. Jonathan B. Evans, Blacksburg, Com. Byrd Anderson, Adjutant J. C. Grisom, Blacksburg, Va.

46. Collins-Garnett, King George C. H., Com. W. A. Smith, Dogue P. O., Va.; Adjutant E. L. Hunter, King George C. H., Va.
47. Peachy-Gilmer-Breckenridge, Fincastle, Com. J. F. Gardiner, Haymaker-town, Va.; Adjutant Thomas J. West, Buchanan, Va.
48. Kemper-Strother-Fry, Madison, Com. A. N. Funks, Orligersville; Adjutant J. M. Rosser, Madison, Va.
49. Wright-Latané, Tappahannock, Com. Warner Lewis, Minor, Va.; Adjutant R. A. Mundie, Rexburgh, Va.
50. Joseph E. Johnston, No. 1, Bedford City, Com. Samuel Griffin, Adjutant W. H. Mosby, Bedford City, Va.
51. W. B. Newton, Ashland, Com. George P. Haw, Hanover C. H., Va.; Adjutant B. K. Cocke, Rockville, Va.
52. Lawson-Ball, Lancaster, Com. John C. Ewell, Millenbeck P. O., Va.; Adjutant T. A. Pinckard, Lancaster, Va.
53. Pickett-Stuart, Nottoway C. H., Com. Wm. Hodges Mann, Nottoway C. H., Va.; Adjutant W. S. Guy, Winnie, Va.
54. Fluvanna, Palmyra, Com. W. B. Pettit, Adjutant B. W. Taylor, Palmyra, Va.
55. William Terry, Wytheville, Com. John H. Fulton, Adjutant R. N. Pendleton, Wytheville, Va.
56. Brown-Harman, Tazewell, Com. A. J. May, Adjutant James O'Keeffe, Tazewell, Va.
57. Healey-Claybrook, Saluda, Com. William S. Christian, Adjutant J. H. Fleet, Saluda, Va.
58. Westmoreland, Hague, Westmoreland county, Com. J. W. Harvey, Montross, Va.; Adjutant J. W. C. Davis, Hague, Va.
59. Joseph E. Johnston, No. 2, Manchester, Com. C. P. Walthall, Adjutant A. Knorr, Manchester, Va.
60. Myers-Riddlebarger, Edinburg, Com. A. F. Grandstaff, Hawkin's Town, Va.; Adjutant J. B. Sheffler, Edinburg, Va.
61. Irving, Buckingham C. H., Com. J. T. Rogers, Buckingham, Va.; Adjutant J. C. Hanes, Eldrige's Mills, Va.
62. Jim Pleasants, Goochland C. H., Com. George F. Harrison, Adjutant H. H. Hoye, Goochland, Va.
63. Joseph E. Johnston, No. 3, Lignum, Culpeper county, Com. John D. Billingsly, Lignum, Va.; Adjutant George H. Jones, Lignum, Va.
64. Stuart-Hairston, Martinsville, Com. W. W. Morris, Adjutant J. B. C. Ambrose, Martinsville, Va.
65. Gibson-McCready, Marion, Com. J. M. Pratt, Long Hollow, Va.; Adjutant W. W. George, Broad Ford, Va.
66. Ball-Betts-Stakes, Heathsville, Com. Hiram E. Coles, Lilian, Va.; Adjutant J. W. Anderson, Heathsville, Va.
67. Chamblis-Barham, Emporia, Com. A. W. Fergerson, Adjutant E. L. Turner, Emporia, Va.
68. George W. Summers, Shenandoah, Com. G. T. Israel, Adjutant Thomas A. Miller, Shenandoah, Va.
69. Hupp-Deyerle, Salem, Com. R. H. Logan, Adjutant G. W. Zirkle, Salem, Va.
70. Brunswick, Lawrenceville, Com. F. G. Jones, San Marino, Va.; Adjutant F. C. Buford, Lawrenceville, Va.
71. Richmond County, Warsaw, Com. Thomas E. Pullen, Newland, Va.; Adjutant O. M. Le Moine, Emmerton, Va.

72. McElhaney, Lebanon, Com. H. H. Dickenson, Adjutant J. W. Bausell, Lebanon, Va.
73. Marr, Fairfax C. H., Com. J. Owens Berry, Ash Grove, Va.; Adjutant I Cooper, Fairfax C. H., Va.
74. Blue Ridge, Buena Vista, Com. John T. McKee, Adjutant J. L. Adair, Buena Vista, Va.
75. Henry Gantt, Scottsville, Com. J. C. Hill, Adjutant J. C. Hall, Scottsville, Va.
76. Cabell-Graves, Danville, Com. Harry Wooding, Adjutant R. A. Walters, Danville, Va.
77. Mercer, Bluefield, Com. James M. French, Adjutant William A. Cooper, Bluefield, W. Va.
78. Wise, Buckingham C. H., Com. C. P. Shepard, Adjutant R. R. Saunders, Buckingham C. H., Va.
79. Edmunds, Kentuck, Com. C. D. Bennett, Ringgold, Va.; Adjutant W. N. Lewis, Danville, Va.
80. Pridemore, Jonesville, Com. C. T. Duncan, Adjutant J. A. G. Hyatt, Jonesville, Va.
81. Giles, Pearisburg, Com. J. B. Peck, Adjutant F. G. Thrasher, Pearisburg, Va.
82. Bagby-Smith-Fox, King and Queen C. H., Com. Theodore Courtney, Adjutant Norvell Ryland, King and Queen C. H., Va.
83. Halifax, South Boston, Com. H. A. Edmondson, Adjutant R. H. Beasley, South Boston, Va.
84. Wm. Richardson, Front Royal, Com. Giles Cook, Jr., Adjutant Cornelius Grimes, Front Royal, Va.
85. Shenandoah, Woodstock, Com. N. M. Rodes, Saunville, Va.; Adjutant George W. Miley, Woodstock, Va.
86. Hugh McGuire, Lebanon Church, Com. Wm. Miller, Adjutant S. R. Feely, Lebanon Church, Va.
87. John T. Powell, Lovingston, Com. W. M. Boyd, Bryant, Va.; Adjutant S. L. Carter, Lovingston, Va.
88. James Breathed, Pulaski City, Com. J. R. Miller, Adjutant James Macgill, Pulaski City, Va.
89. Rosser-Gibbons, Luray, Com. R. S. Parks, Adjutant Wm. E. Grayson, Luray, Va.
90. S. B. Gibbons, Harrisonburg, Com. D. H. Lee Martz, Adjutant J. K. Smith, Harrisonburg, Va.
91. Joe Kendall, Warrenton, Com. Edward Carter, Bethel Academy, Va.; Adjutant R. A. Hart, Warrenton, Va.
92. P. N. Hale, Independence, Va., Com. E. T. Kirby, Adjutant D. C. Mallory, Independence, Va.
93. Goss Grigsby, Stony Point, Va., Com. John W. Goss, Stony Point, Va.; Adjutant Lynn L. Goss, Rosena, Va.
94. Harman-Crockett-Stowers, Bland, Va., Com. W. N. Harman, Adjutant W. B. Ashworth, Bland, Va.
95. Harrison-Harwood, Charles City Co., Va., Com. Thomas F. Harwood, Binn's Hall, Va.; Adjutant Thomas W. Willcox, Charles City C. H., Va.
96. Princess Anne, Nimmo, Va., Com. John T. Woodhouse, Adjutant Oswald B. Mears, Kempsville, Va.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
THE GENERAL LIBRARIES

DATE DUE

DATE RETURNED